

**RATARAKENTEN INSTRUMENTOINNIN
KIRJALLISUUSTUTKIMUS,
250 kN:n JA 300 kN:n
AKSELIPAINOT**



Matti Levomäki

**RATARAKENTEN INSTRUMENTOINNIN
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AKSELIPAINOT**

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Avainsanat: ratarakenne, instrumentointi, akselipaino

TIIVISTELMÄ

Tämä ratarakenteen instrumentointia käsittelevä kirjallisuustutkimus on osa Ratahallintokeskuksen (RHK) 250 kN:n ja 300 kN:n akselipainojen käyttöönottoon tähtäävää tutkimusta. Kirjallisuustutkimus on kokonaisuutena lähinnä lähdeos ratarakenteen instrumentointia suunniteltaessa, koska siinä on luetteloitu laajalti erilaista asiaan liittyvää aineistoa. Kattavia loppupäätelmiä tai suosituksia tähän tutkimukseen ei tehty lähinnä tutkimukseen käytetyn ajan rajallisuuden vuoksi.

Luetteloon on koottu instrumentointiin liittyviä tutkimusraportteja, muistioita ja muita teoksia, joista on hyötyä myöhemmin sekä instrumentointisuunnitelmaa että varsinaisia mittauksia tehtäessä. Luettelossa on mukana myös rautatiealan perusteoksia ja muuta asiaan liittyvää materiaalia. Kaikista luettelossa mainituista teoksista on esitetty vähintään perustiedot kuten tekijät, kustantaja, valmistumisvuosi ja sivumäärä. Useimpien teosten yhteydessä on myös mainittu teoksen etsimistä helpottavia tietoja.

Tässä tutkimuksessa on referoitu lyhyesti muutamia luettelossa mainittuja raportteja. Eniten huomiota on annettu teoksen "Track Geotechnology and Substructure Management" instrumentointia käsittelevälle osuudelle. Instrumentointisuunnitelman edistymisestä ja varsinaisesta instrumentoinnista on saatavissa lisätietoa myöhemmin ilmestyvistä instrumentointia käsittelevistä tutkimusraporteista.

Tutkimusraportin liitteenä on kirjallisuusluettelo, johon on koottu mm. kaikki RHK:n tiloissa oleva akselipainon nostoon liittyvä materiaali ja monia muita asiaan liittyviä teoksia. Kokonaisuudessaan kirjallisuusluettelossa on yli tuhat nimikettä.

Levomäki, Matti: Literature study of the instrumentation of rail structure, 250 kN and 300 kN axle loads. Finnish Rail Administration, Technical Unit. Helsinki 1999. Publications of Finnish Rail Administration A 1/1999. 67 pages. ISBN 952-445-014-3, ISSN 1455-2604.

Key words: rail structure, instrumentation, axle load

SUMMARY

This literature study concerning the instrumentation of rail structure is part of Finnish Rail Administration's (RHK) investigation with the aim of taking 250 kN and 300 kN axle loads into use. This literature study as a whole serves mainly as a source book when planning the instrumentation of rail structure, as it includes a comprehensive list of different kinds of material related to the subject. Extensive resolutions or recommendations have not been made mainly because of the time limit to be used for the study.

The list includes research reports, memos and other publications related to instrumentation, which are useful later when preparing an instrumentation plan and making actual measurements. The list also includes basic railway publications and other related material. At least the basic information such as the authors, the publisher, the year of completion and the number of pages have been given on all publications mentioned in the list. Most publications also include information which will help to find the publication.

A few reports mentioned in the list have been given a summary of. Most attention has been paid to the instrumentation part of "Track Geotechnology and Substructure Management". Further information on the progress of instrumentation plan and the actual instrumentation are given in the research reports on instrumentation which will be published later.

There is a bibliography as an appendix to the research report. The bibliography contains all material and many other publications in RHK's premises related to the raise of axle loads. There are over thousand titles in the bibliography.

ESIPUHE

Tämä kirjallisuustutkimus on osa Ratahallintokeskuksen 250 kN:n ja 300 kN:n akseli-painojen käyttöönottoon liittyvää tutkimusta. Tutkimus on tehty syksyllä 1998 pääosin Ratahallintokeskuksessa. Raporttiin on koottu instrumentointiin liittyviä tutkimusraportteja ja muita teoksia, joista on hyötyä instrumentointisuunnitelmaa tehtäessä. Lisäksi raportin lopussa on lista alan asiantuntijoista.

Raportin liitteenä on kirjallisuusluettelo, joka tehtiin tutkimuksen ohella. Tämä luettelo on varsin laaja sisältäen kaiken kaikkiaan 15 rautatietekniikan aihealuetta. Luetteloitavia teoksia on saatu sekä RHK:n että Oy VR-Rata Ab:n arkistoista, Tampereen teknillisestä korkeakoulusta (TKKK) ja Teknillisestä korkeakoulusta (TKK) sekä internetin kautta. Luettelossa on mukana yhteensä yli tuhat teosta. Joitakin teoksia on referoitu kirjallisuustutkimuksessa.

Tutkimuksen on tehnyt DI Matti Levomäki Teknillisen korkeakoulun tielaboratoriosta. Työtä on ohjannut johtoryhmä, jonka jäseninä ovat olleet Markku Nummelin, Pasi Leimi ja Kari Ojanperä Ratahallintokeskuksen teknisestä yksiköstä sekä Olli-Pekka Hartikainen, Jarkko Valtonen ja Iikka Järvenpää TKK:sta sekä Raimo Uusinoka ja Pauli Kolisoja TTKK:sta sekä Seppo Kähkönen ANSERI-Konsultit Oy:stä.

Helsingissä, kesäkuussa 1999

Ratahallintokeskus
Tekninen yksikkö

SISÄLLYSLUETTELO

TIIVISTELMÄ

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LIITTEET

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1 TUTKIMUKSIA

1.1 VR JA RHK

POIKITTAISVOIMAMITTAUKSET VAIHTEISSA JA KAA RTEISSA

Poikittaisvoimamittaukset vaihteissa ja kaarteissa Tutkimusselostus Valtionrautatiet
Rautatiehallitus 1985 s. 1-25
RHK Markku Nummelin Kansio: raide- ja vaihdetekniset tutkimukset

Tarkoitus

Mittausten tarkoituksena oli selvittää liikkuvan kaluston vaihteiden kielenkärki- ja etujatkosalueella ja ratakaarteissa aiheuttamien poikittaisvoimien suuruudet, liikkuvan kaluston aiheuttama kielen ja tukikiskon välin kasvu sekä nopeuden noston vaikutus poikittaisvoimiin.

Menetelmät

Sivuttaisvoimat mitattiin kussakin mittauspaikassa yhdeltä pölkkyväliltä kummastakin kiskosta. Vaihteissa ko. pölkkyväli oli ensimmäinen väli kielen kärjestä etujatkoksen suuntaan. Kuhunkin kiskoon liimattiin kuusi venymäliuskaa. Vaihteenmittauspaikoissa mitattiin kielen kärjen sivuttaisliikettä tukikiskoon nähden kahdella siirtymäanturilla.

Huomioita

Voimajakson kesto aika riippuu nopeudesta, mutta voimahuipulla ei ole suoraa sidonnaisuutta nopeuteen. Nopeuden nosto ei kasvata rataa kohdistuvia maksimipoikittaisvoimia. Sen sijaan yksittäiset, mahdollisesti kuluneet tai vialliset, pyöräkerrat ja telit aiheuttavat suuria voimahuippuja pienilläkin nopeuksilla. Vaunujen akselipainolla ja pyörästön kunnolla on olennainen merkitys syntyviin poikittaisvoimiin. Yleensä suurimmat voimat esiintyvät vaihteissa.

VAIHTEIDEN KIINNITYSTEN SIIRTYMÄMITTAUKSET LABORATORIO-OLOSUHTEISSA

Vaihteiden kiinnitysten siirtymämittaukset laboratorio-olosuhteissa Muistio Valtionrautatiet
Ratayksikkö 1987 s. 1-28
RHK Markku Nummelin Kansio: raide- ja vaihdetekniset tutkimukset

Tarkoitus

Laboratoriokokeiden tarkoitus oli selvittää eri kiinnitystyyppien siirtymiä kuormituksen alaisena.

Menetelmät

Kiinnityksistä mitattiin seuraavat kohteet:

- kiskon hamaran siirtymä pölkkyyn sidottuun kiintopisteeseen nähden

- kiskon jalan siirtymä pölkkyyn sidottuun kiintopisteeseen nähden (kaksi mittauspistettä)
- kärkivahvistuslevyn siirtymä pölkkyyn sidottuun kiintopisteeseen nähden
- kiskon kiertymä
- kiskon jalan taipuma
- kärkivahvistuksen taipuma

Siirtymämittaukset tehtiin siirtymäantureilla.

POIKITTAISVOIMAMITTAUKSET VAIHTEIDEN POIKKEAVISSA RAITEISSA

Poikittaisvoimamittaukset vaihteiden poikkeavissa raiteissa

Nopeuden nosto lyhyiden vaihteiden poikkeavissa raiteissa

Markku Nummelin Ratahallintokeskus 1995 s. 1-63

RHK Markku Nummelin Kansio: raide- ja vaihdetekniset tutkimukset

Tavoitteet

Tavoitteena oli selvittää kuinka paljon vaihteisiin kohdistuvat rasitukset kasvaisivat, jos suurimpia sallittuja nopeuksia vaihteiden poikkeavilla raiteilla kasvatettaisiin. Kohteena oli nopeuden nosto 35 -> 40km/h K43-, 54E1- ja 60E1-1:9 -vaihteiden poikkeavissa raiteissa. Tärkeimmät tarkastellut suureet olivat poikittaisvoimat.

Taustaa

Aiemmin mittaukset tehtiin vaihteisiin asennetuilla kiinteillä mittalaitteilla. On todennäköistä, että tällä mittausmenetelmällä ei ole saatu talletettua suurimpia todellisia voimia. Aiempien mittaustulosten mukaan tavarajunien aiheuttamat poikittaisvoimat vaihteiden kielisovituksissa kasvoivat selvästi nopeuden kasvaessa tai vaihteiden geometrian huonontuessa.

Toteutus

Mittaukset tehtiin syksyn 1994 aikana sekä henkilö- että tavaraliikennekalustoon aennetuilla mittapyöräkerroilla. Mitatut vaunut olivat:

Ein MD-telinen henkilövaunu

Kbp 22,5 tonnin akselipainoinen 2-akselinen tavaravaunu

Rmmn 24,5 tonnin akselipainoinen 4-akselinen tavaravaunu

Akselipainot oli saatu aikaan kuormaamalla vaunuihin väliaikaiset painot. Joitain mittauksia ei tehty 24,5 tonnin akselipainolla, koska jo 22,5 tonnin akselipainolla poikittaisvoimat nousivat liian suuriksi.

Päätelmät

Tavaravaunuista telillinen vaunu on mittaustulosten mukaan radalle edullisempi kuin 2-akselinen vaunu.

Suuret poikittaisvoimat huonontavat edelleen vaihteiden geometriaa. Vaihteiden geometrisen kunnon tulee olla nopean henkilöliikenteen vaatimassa tasossa.

LYHYIDEN YV54-165-1:7-V -VAIhteIDEN POIKITTaisVOIMAMITTAUSAJOT RAAHESSA
19.8.1997

Lyhyiden YV54-165-1:7-V -vaihteiden poikittaisvoimamittausajot Raahessa 19.8.1997

Hanno Jussila Ratahallintokeskus 1997 s. 1-27

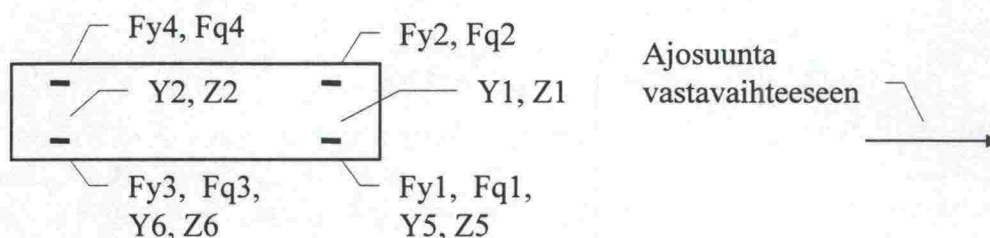
RHK Markku Nummelin Kansio: raide- ja vaihdetekniset tutkimukset

Tavoitteet

Tavoitteena oli selvittää uudentyyppistä, normaalia lyhyttä vaihdetta jyrkemmin kaartuvaa vaihdetta rasittavan poikittaisvoiman suuruus 22,5 tonnin akselipainoisen vaunun kulkiessa sen ylitse eri nopeuksilla.

Menetelmät

Kuormittavana kalustona oli kaksiakselinen, 22,5 tonnin akselipainoon kuormattu Kbp-vaunu, jonka molemmat pyöräkerrat olivat mittapyöräkertoja.



Kbp-vaunu. Mitatut suureet ja mittauspisteiden sijainti.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| FY1 | Etummaisen akselin oikeanpuoleisen pyörän poikittaisvoima |
| FQ1 | Etummaisen akselin oikeanpuoleisen pyörän pystyvoima |
| FY2 | Etummaisen akselin vasemmanpuoleisen pyörän poikittaisvoima |
| FQ2 | Etummaisen akselin vasemmanpuoleisen pyörän pystyvoima |
| FY3 | Takimmaisen akselin oikeanpuoleisen pyörän poikittaisvoima |
| FQ3 | Takimmaisen akselin oikeanpuoleisen pyörän pystyvoima |
| FY4 | Takimmaisen akselin vasemmanpuoleisen pyörän poikittaisvoima |
| FQ4 | Takimmaisen akselin vasemmanpuoleisen pyörän pystyvoima |
| Y1 | Poikittaissuuntainen kiihtyvyys rungosta etummaisen akselin päältä |
| Z1 | Pystysuuntainen kiihtyvyys rungosta etummaisen akselin päältä |
| Y2 | Poikittaissuuntainen kiihtyvyys rungosta takimmaisen akselin päältä |
| Z2 | Pystysuuntainen kiihtyvyys rungosta takimmaisen akselin päältä |
| Y5 | Poikittaissuuntainen kiihtyvyys etummaisen akselin laakeripesästä |
| Z5 | Pystysuuntainen kiihtyvyys etummaisen akselin laakeripesästä |
| Y6 | Poikittaissuuntainen kiihtyvyys takimmaisen akselin laakeripesästä |

Z6 Pystysuuntainen kiihtyvyys takimmaisena akselin laakeripesästä

LIKKUVAAN KALUSTOON JA RAITEESEEN KOHDISTUVIEN VOIMIEN SELVITTÄMINEN

Liikkuvaan kalustoon ja raiteeseen kohdistuvien voimien selvittäminen Työryhmäselvitys

A. Kuisma, J. Tammisto, A. Kukkola, S. Kähkönen VR 1994 s. 1-22
VR / Mittausyksikkö Juha Tammisto**Yleistä**

Raiteeseen ja liikkuvaan kalustoon kohdistuvien voimien selvittämiseksi VR:n tuotanto-osasto on luonut valmiudet mitata mitata ko. voimia kahdella mittaussyöräkerralla Minden-deutz-, SIG 85-, K14- ja K16-teleistä sekä VR:n kaksiakselisista tavaravaunuista.

Mittaustarpeet

Kisko- ja raidevoimatasen tunteminen on tärkeää rataverkon kehittämisen ja strategisen tavoiteasettelun kannalta määriteltäessä mm. henkilöliikennekaluston sallittua nopeustasoa muualla kuin 60E1-raiteella (uudella nopealla kalustolla, mahdollisesti hankittavalla uudella kiskobussikalustolla) ja tavaraliikennekaluston sallittua nopeustasoa / akselipainotasoa.

Kisko- ja raidevoimamittausten tuloksia voidaan hyödyntää radan kunnossapidossa ja sen seurannassa routavaurioiden poistamisessa ja torjunnassa, kiskojen kulumisen seurannassa ja hiontarpeen määrittelyssä, matkustusmukavuuden kannalta merkittävien geometriavirheiden poistamisessa (esim. poikittaiset ”pitkät” aallot) ja nopean liikenteen ratojen kunnan valvonnassa esim. kiihtyvyyssmittauksilla.

Kisko- ja raidevoimatasen tunteminen on tärkeää raiteen ja liikkuvan kaluston komponenttien mitoituksessa ja suunnitteluparametrien määrittelyssä, raiteen kestoian määrittelyssä, liikkuvan kaluston telin / rungon kestoian määrittelyssä, liikkuvan kaluston kunnossapitotoimenpiteiden oikea-aikaisessa ajoittamisessa ja kohdentamisessa ja uuden liikkuvan kaluston suoritusarvojen (kiskoillapysymisvarmuus, raiteeseen kohdistuvat rasitukset, matkustusmukavuus) määrittelyssä.

Tulosten hyödyntämisen markkamääräisten vaikutusten määrittely on varsin vaikeaa. Kuitenkin kun tunnetaan todelliset raiteeseen, kiskoon ja liikkuvaan kalustoon kohdistuvat voimat, voidaan paremmin optimoida nykyisen rataverkon ja liikkuvan kaluston käyttöä ja siitä aiheutuvia kokonaiskustannuksia kuitenkin turvallisuutta vaarantamatta:

suurin sallittu nopeus, suurin sallittu akselipaino, sekaliikenteessä nopean liikenteen suurin sallittu nopeus / tavaraliikenteen suurin sallittu akselipaino / suurin sallittu nopeus, alin hyväksyttävä matkustusmukavuus, alin hyväksyttävä radan ja liikkuvan kaluston kunnossapitotaso, alin hyväksyttävä radan ja liikkuvan kaluston kestoikä ja suurimmat sallitut ympäristövaikutukset

Tutkimussuunnitelma

Mittaukset toteutetaan seuraavasti:

1. Nykyiset tavaravaunut
parametrit:
akselipainon ja ajonopeuden vaikutus
radan kunnossapitotason vaikutus
kaluston kunnossapitotason vaikutus
kesä- / talviolosuhteiden vaikutus
Mittaukset toteutetaan sekä suomalaisilla että venäläisillä tyypillisillä tavaravaunuilla (4+2 vaunutyyppiä).
2. Nykyiset henkilövaunut, hankittavat sähköveturit ja nopeat sähkömoottorijunat
parametrit:
akselipainon ja ajonopeuden vaikutus
radan kunnossapitotason vaikutus
kaluston kunnossapitotason vaikutus
ekvivalentin kartiokkuuden vaikutus
kesä- / talviolosuhteiden vaikutus
Mittaukset toteutetaan MD- ja SIG-teleillä varustetuilla suomalaisilla Eit- ja IC-vaunuilla aloittaen kuitenkin uusien sähköveturien ja Sm200-junien tyyppikokeilla.

Tuloksena ovat pyörä- ja raidevoimat, kiihtyvyydet, jännitykset (kalusto / raide) keskinäisine riippuvuuksineen ja johdettuine analysointiarvoineen eri parametreilla.

Measuring Wheelsets for Russian Freight Wagons, Technical Specifications

1. General Requirements

The measuring wheelsets will be used in the investigation tests of Russian freight wagons on VR's railway network. The running speed is 0 - 140 km/h and the axle load is up to 25 tons. The measuring wheelsets should operate also in low temperatures, down to -40°C.

In the wagon there should be at least two (2) measuring wheelsets mounted to the same bogie. The measuring wheelsets should operate with the signal conditioning and processing unit of VR.

The main principle of the measuring wheelset should be, that both forces (vertical and horizontal) are measured continuously from the wheel disc. The wheelset instrumentation should be made according SJ's measuring- and instrumentation system, where there is two (2) vertical force strain gage bridges and one (1) horizontal

force strain gage bridge. From these two vertical force signals the signal processing unit / software makes the force dependent output signal.

2. Performance

Basic Sensitivity

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Q (vertical) - force | 1.3 $\mu\text{m} / \text{m} / \text{kN}$ (min) |
| Y (lateral) - force | 4.0 $\mu\text{m} / \text{m} / \text{kN}$ (min) |

Q - Force Measurements

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Basic accuracy (100kN peak value) | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| Y - force (50kN) sensitivity | $\pm 1 \%$ |
| Contact point horizontal position (rolling circle $\pm 15 \text{ mm}$) sensitivity | $\pm 15 \%$ |
| T (tangential) - force sensitivity | $\pm 0.25 \%$ |
| Max ripple $^{\circ}$ ($\phi = \phi_{\text{peak}} \pm 22.5^{\circ}$) | $\pm 45 \%$ |
| Max ripple accuracy | $\pm 2 \%$ |

Y - Force Measurements

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Basic accuracy | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| Nonlinearity | $\pm 1 \%$ |
| Q - force (100kN) sensitivity | $\pm 1 \%$ |
| Q - force horizontal position (rolling circle $\pm 15 \text{ mm}$) sensitivity | $\pm 1 \%$ |
| T (tangential) - force sensitivity | $\pm 0.25 \%$ |
| Rotation 400 rpm (appr. 67 km/h) | $\pm 0.25 \%$ |
| Overtemperature (50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) tread | $\pm 1 \%$ * |
| Overtemperature (50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) bearing | $\pm 1 \%$ * |

* balanced measuring bridge

SM 200 Measuring Wheelsets, Technical Specifications

1. General Requirements

The measuring wheelsets will be used in the type and acceptance tests of SM 200 - trainsets on VR's railway network. The running speed is 0 - 250 km/h and the axle load is 14 tons. The measuring wheelsets should operate also in low temperatures, down to -40 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

In the trainset there should be at least two (2) measuring wheelsets mounted to the same bogie at the end of the trainset. This means, that one one wheelset is motor axle and the other one is trailer axle. The measuring wheelsets should operate with the signal conditioning and processing unit of VR.

The main principle of the measuring wheelset should be, that both forces (vertical and horizontal) are measured continuously from the wheel disc. The wheelset

instrumentation should be made according SJ's measuring- and instrumentation system, where there is two (2) vertical force strain gage bridges and one (1) horizontal force strain gage bridge. From these two vertical force signals the signal processing unit / software makes the force dependent output signal.

2. Performance

(see above)

Sr 2 Measuring Wheelsets, Technical Specifications

1. General Requirements

The measuring wheelsets will be used in the type and acceptance tests of Sr 2 - locomotives on VR's railway network. The running speed is 0 - 255 km/h and the axle load is 21 tons. The measuring wheelsets should operate also in low temperatures, down to -40°C.

In the locomotive there should be at least two (2) measuring wheelsets mounted to the same bogie. The measuring wheelsets should operate with the signal conditioning and processing unit of VR.

The main principle of the measuring wheelset should be, that both forces (vertical and horizontal) are measured continuously from the wheel disc. The wheelset instrumentation should be made according SJ's measuring- and instrumentation system, where there is two (2) vertical force strain gage bridges and one (1) horizontal force strain gage bridge. From these two vertical force signals the signal processing unit / software makes the force dependent output signal.

2. Performance

(see above)

VOIMA- JA SIIRTYMÄMITTAUKSET YV60-900-1:18 -VAIhteessa VAHOJÄRVELLÄ 18.-26.9.1989

Voima- ja siirtymämittaukset YV60-900-1:18 -vaihteessa Vahojärvellä 18.-26.9.1989
Mikko Attila 1990 luvut 1-11 s. 1-70
RHK Markku Nummelin

Mittausten tarkoitus

Mittausten ja niihin liittyneiden koeajojen tarkoituksena oli selvittää 160 km/h nopeuden vaikutukset YV60-900-1:18 -vaihteessa. Mittauksilla selvitettiin nopeuden noston vaikutusta liikkuvan kaluston aiheuttamiin poikittaisvoimiin vaihteen etujatkos- ja risteysalueella, sähkökääntölaitteisiin kohdistuviin voimiin sekä kielen, tukikiskon, risteuksen ja vastakiskosovitusten siirtymiin.

Mittausten aika

Ko. vaihde oli asennettu rataan ja tuettu oikeaan geometriaansa noin kuukausi ennen mittausten alkua. Tässä tutkimuksessa mitattiin yhteensä 237 koe- ja normaaliliikenteen junaa.

Mittauskohteet

Vaihteessa mitattiin seuraavat kohteet

- poikittaisvoimat kahdella pölkkyvälillä
- sähkökääntölaitteiden tankoihin kohdistuneet voimat
- kielen ja tukikiskon siirtymät
 - kielen siirtymä
 - tukikiskon siirtymä
 - kielen ja tukikiskon välinen välitys

risteyksen ja toisen vastakiskosovituksen siirtymät maahan nähden

Lisäksi junien nopeudet mitattiin tutkalla.

Mittausmenetelmät

Poikittaisvoimat mitattiin kiskoihin liimatuilla venymäliuskoilla (24kpl), tankovoimat voima-antureilla (4kpl) ja kiskojen siirtymät siirtymäantureilla (17kpl).

POIKITTAISVOIMA- JA SIIRTYMÄMITTAUKSET VAIHTEISSA JA KAAARTEESSA PARKANON RADALLA VUONNA 1986

Poikittaisvoima- ja siirtymämittaukset vaihteissa ja kaarteissa Parkanon radalla vuonna 1986
 M. Attila, M. Nummelin, P. Pappila Helsinki 1987 s. 1-57
 RHK Markku Nummelin

Mittausten tarkoitus

Mittausten tarkoituksena oli selvittää suurimman sallitun nopeuden nostamisen mahdollisuutta ja suurten akselipainojen vaikutusta rataan. Mittauksilla selvitettiin nopeuden noston vaikutus liikkuvan kaluston vaihteiden kielenkärki- ja etujatkosalueelle sekä ratakaarteisiin aiheuttamien poikittaisvoimien suuruuksiin, sähkökääntölaitteeseen kohdistuviin voimiin sekä kielen ja tukikiskon siirtymiin. Tässä tutkimuksessa mitattiin yhteensä 602 koe- ja normaaliliikenteen junaa.

Mittauskohteet

Vaihteessa mitattiin seuraavat kohteet

- poikittaisvoimat kiskoissa yhdellä pölkkyvälillä
- sähkökääntölaitteiden tankoihin kohdistuneet poikittaisvoimat
 - pitkä käyttötanko (vaihteisiin oli asennettu mittatangot)
 - lyhyt käyttötanko
 - kiilalukon käyttötanko

kielen ja tukikiskon siirtymät

- keskinäinen siirtymä
- tukikiskon siirtymä

Kaarteessa mitattiin poikittaisvoimat kiskoissakahdella pölkkyvälillä. Mittauspölkkyvälien väliin jäi yksi pölkkyväli. Lisäksi mitattiin kiskojen siirtymät.

Junien nopeudet mitattiin tutkalla.

Mittausmenetelmät

Poikittaisvoimat mitattiin kiskoihin liimatuilla venymäliuskoilla, tankovoimat voimaantureilla ja kiskojen siirtymät siirtymäantureilla.

Akselipainojen vaikutus voimiin ja siirtymiin

Poikittaisvoimat tukikiskoissa kasvoivat nopeuden kasvaessa tai toisaalta vaihteiden geometrian huonontuessa. Akselipainon suuruudella ja maksimivoimilla ei ollut selvää riippuvuutta toisiinsa. Vaihteiden geometrian kunto vaikutti selvästi tankovoimien suuruuteen.

Nopeudella oli selvä vaikutus maksimivälysten, kielten siirtymien ja raideleveyden kasvuun. Vaihteen geometrialla ja maksimiarvoilla ei ollut selvää riippuvuutta.

Maksimipoikittaisvoimat kaarteessa kasvoivat nopeuden noston mukana. Sen sijaan raideleveyden kasvu pysyi muuttumattomana nopeutta nostettaessa. Raideleveyden kasvu oli kaarteessa akselipainokoejunalla hieman suurempi kuin nopeuskoejunalla.

Käytetyt akselipainot olivat välillä 19,85 - 25,55t

Vaihteen suoraa raidetta ajettaessa akselipainolla ei ollut suoraa vaikutusta voimiin ja siirtymiin. Määräävät tekijät olivat nopeus ja vaihteen kunto. Poikkeavassa raiteessa korkea-akselipainoiset telivaunut aiheuttivat huomattavan suuria voimia ja rasittavat huomattavasti raidetta. Junille, joiden keskimääräinen akselipaino on 20t tai yli, tulisi määrätä poikkeavassa raiteessa 25km/h nopeusrajoitus.

Jos tietyllä rataosalla on nopeata henkilöliikennettä, vaihteiden geometrisen kunnan säilyttämiseksi raskaat tavarajunat tulisi ohjata mahdollisuuksien mukaan vaihteen suoran raiteen kautta.

POIKITTAISKIIHTYVYYSMITTAUSAJOT LUUMÄEN PITKISSÄ YV60-5000/2500-1:26 – VAIhteissa

Poikittaisvoima- ja siirtymämittaukset vaihteissa ja kaarteissa Parkanon radalla vuonna 1986
M. Attila, M. Nummelin, P. Pappila Helsinki 1987 s. 1-57
RHK Markku Nummelin

DR 16-VETURIN AIHEUTTAMAT POIKITTAISVOIMAT JA SIIRTYMÄT VAIhteissa

Dr 16-veturin aiheuttamat poikittaisvoimat ja siirtymät vaihteissa Tutkimusselostus
M. Nummelin 1988 luvut 1-8 s. 1-38
RHK Markku Nummelin

RAITEENMITTAUS HELSINKI-TURKU 9.8.1995, TURKU-TOIJALA JNE.

Raiteenmittaus Helsinki-Turku 9.8.1995, Turku-Toijala jne. Muistio
 Tekninen yksikkö Ratahallintokeskus 1995 s. 1-3
 RHK Markku Nummelin Kansio: kisko-pyörä-yhteys

1.2 LUJUUSOPIN LABORATORIO / TKKLOUKON SUURNOPEUSVAIHTEN VOIMA- JA SIIRTYMÄMITTAUKSET TOUKOKUUSSA 1992

Loukon suurnopeusvaihteen voima- ja siirtymämittaukset toukokuussa 1992
 Tutkimusselostus
 TKK/LUJ 1992 s. 1-24
 RHK Markku Nummelin

Mittauspisteet

Mitattavana suureena oli useimmissa kohdissa kielen vaakasuora siirtymä tukikiskon suhteen, jolloin mittaavan anturin runko oli asennettu kiinteästi tukikiskoon liikkuvan karan nojautessa kieleen. Sekä kielen siirtymää alustan suhteen että tukikiskon siirtymää kääntölaitteen suhteen mitattiin myös. Näissä pisteissä anturien rungot oli pareittain kiinnitetty raiteen alitse kulkevaan putkipalkkiin. Se oli ripustettu kiskoihin siten, että se pääsi liikkumaan niihin nähden vapaasti radan poikittaissuunnassa. Palkin toinen pää oli ankkuroitu kääntölaitteeseen. Myös kielen pystysiirtymää tukikiskon suhteen ja kääntölaitteiden tankovoimia mitattiin. Poikittaisvoiman mittauspisteet sijaitsivat tukikiskoissa kielen kärjen kohdalla, käyrässä tukikiskossa tai kielessä vaihteen puolivälissä. Vaihteeseen kuuluvat kieltä poikittaissuunnassa tukevat kappaleet oli korvattu voima-antureilla.

Mittalaitteet

Mittauksiin oli varattu yhdeksän 6-kanavaista HBM:n kantoaaltotyyppistä vahvistinta. Nämä koostuivat näyttö/teholähde-yksiköstä sekä kuudesta KWS3073-vahvistinyksiköstä. Vahvistimista antureille lähtevät kaapelit olivat kaikki tyyppiä KJMS 4x0,5mm². Pisimmät vedot jäivät alle 80:n metrin.

Siirtymien mittaamiseen käytettiin induktiivisia jousipalautteisia HBM:n antureita tyypiltään W10TK ja W20TK. Tankovoima-anturit olivat edellisistä mittauksista poiketen leikkausvoimatyypisiä tappiantureita. Antureiden runkoina toimivat alkuperäiset käyttötankojen liitostapit, jotka oli työstetty venymäliuskojen asennukseen sopiviksi. Anturin pysymienn mittaussuunnassa varmistettiin estämällä sen kiertyminen rei'ässään erikoisjärjestelyin.

Poikittaisvoimat mitattiin liimaamalla kiskoon 12 venymäliuskaa, joiden tyyppi oli KFW-5-D16-11. Niiden kosteussuojausta parannettiin massaamalla venymäliuska-asennukset liitoksineen huolellisesti.

Huomautukset

Mittausten aikana havaittuja vikoja, kuten esim. katkenneita antureiden kaapeleita korjattiin mittausten aikana.

RADAN KIIHTYVYYSMITTAUKSET, PERÄSEINÄJOKI, ELOKUU 1995

Radan kiihtyvyyssmittaukset, Peräseinäjoki, Elokuu 1995 Raportti 1
TKK/LUJ 1995 s. 1-28
RHK Kari Ojanperä Mappi: mittaustuloksia

KRV-54 VAIHTEEN VÄLITANGON MITTAUKSET, INKEROINEN 2.-4.9.1996

KRV-54 vaihteen välitangon mittaukset, Inkeroinen 2.-4.9.1996
TKK/LUJ 1996 s. 1-9
RHK Kari Ojanperä Mappi: mittaustuloksia

LOUKON SUURNOPEUSVAIHTEEN VOIMA- JA SIIRTYMÄMITTAUKSET TOUKOKUUSSA 1992

Loukon suurnopeusvaihteen voima- ja siirtymämittaukset toukokuussa 1992
Tutkimusselostus/ Liite 3.0
TKK/LUJ 1992 s. 1-36
RHK Markku Nummelin

LOUKON SUURNOPEUSVAIHTEEN VOIMA- JA SIIRTYMÄMITTAUKSET TOUKOKUUSSA 1992

Loukon suurnopeusvaihteen voima- ja siirtymämittaukset toukokuussa 1992
Tutkimusselostus/ Liite 3.1
TKK/LUJ 1992 s. 1-42
RHK Markku Nummelin

LOUKON SUURNOPEUSVAIHTEEN VOIMA- JA SIIRTYMÄMITTAUKSET TOUKOKUUSSA 1992

Loukon suurnopeusvaihteen voima- ja siirtymämittaukset toukokuussa 1992
Tutkimusselostus/ Liite 3.2
TKK/LUJ 1992 s. 1-42
RHK Markku Nummelin

VASTAKISKON TUKIKAPPALEIDEN TUKIVOIMAMITTAUKSET LOUKON LÄNTISESSÄ TURVAVAIHTEESSA 26.6.-7-7-1995

Vastakiskon tukikappaleiden tukivoimamittaukset Loukon läntisessä turvavaihteessa 26.6.-7-7-1995
TKK/LUJ 1995 s. 1-12
RHK Kari Ojanperä Mappi: mittaustuloksia

KISKONLIIKUNTALAITTEEN SIIRTYMÄMITTAUKSET, JYVÄSKYLÄ 23.-25.9.1996

Kiskonliikuntalaitteen siirtymämittaukset, Jyväskylä 23.-25.9.1996
TKK/LUJ 1996 s. 1-11
RHK Kari Ojanperä Mappi: mittaustuloksia

VAIHDEMITTAUKSET VAHOJÄRVELLÄ

Vaihdemittaukset Vahojärvellä Tutkimusselostus
 TKK/LUJ 1989 s. 1-19
 RHK Markku Nummelin

VAIHDEMITTAUKSET LUUMÄELLÄ JA JUURIKORVESSA

Vaihdemittaukset Luumäellä ja Juurikorvessa Tutkimusselostus
 TKK/LUJ 1989 s. 1-30
 RHK Markku Nummelin

RADAN SIIRTYMÄMITTAUKSET, KELHÄ VKO 36/37

Radan siirtymämittaukset, Kelhä vko 36/37 Tutkimusselostus
 TKK/LUJ 1995 luvut 1-7 s. 1-22
 RHK Markku Nummelin

**DYNAAMISET PENDOLINO-KOKEET TEKNILLISEN KORKEAKOULUN LUJUUSOPIN
LABORATORIOSSA 1.9.1992 - 19.5.1993**

Dynaamiset Pendolino-kokeet Teknillisen korkeakoulun lujuusopin laboratoriossa 1.9.1992 -
 19.5.1993
 Muistio TKK/LUJ 1993 s. 1-11
 RHK Kari Ojanperä

Tarkoitus

Tutkimuksen tarkoituksena oli aluksi selvittää nykyisen B89-betoniratapölkyn, 60E1-kiskon ja Pandrol-kiskonkiinnityksen kestävyys nopean Pendolino-junan aiheuttamill pyörävoimilla. Kokeiden kuluessa tutkimusta laajennettiin muihin kiinnityksiin, 54E1-kiskoon ja puuratapölkkyyn.

Menetelmä

Dynaamisessa kuormituskokeessa jäljiteltiin Pendolino-junan kiskoon, kiskonkiinnityksiin ja pölkkyyn kohdistuvia rasituksia raiteessa. Kokeissa kuormitettiin testipölkkyä. Kuorma jaettiin 12kN painavan palkin kautta molemmille kiskoille. Dynaamisten kuormituskokeiden tavoitteena oli, että raideliikenne kestäisi 2,5 milj. kuormituskertaa max. pystyvoiman ollessa suoralla 350 kN ja kaarteessa 110 kN.

1.3 RUOTSALAISIA TUTKIMUKSIA

VERTICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN TRAIN AND TRACK WITH SOFT AND STIFF RAILPADS - THEORY AND FULL-SCALE EXPERIMENTS, REPORT F 175, -94

Vertical interaction between Train and Track with Soft and Stiff Railpads - Theory and Full-Scale Experiments Report F 175 M. Fermér, J. C. O. Nielsen Solid Mechanics
Chalmers University of Technology 1994 ISSN 0349-8107 s. 1-21
VR / Mittausyksikkö Juha Tammisto

Introduction

Geometrical irregularities on the running surfaces of wheels and rails cause damage to both vehicles and tracks. Corrugated rail heads and noncircular wheel treads generally lead to large dynamic wheel/rail contact forces. Severe impact loads are generated by, e.g., large wheel flats and misaligned rail joints. Higher vehicle speeds and heavier trains are expected to accentuate the detrimental influence of these effects. The need for an accurate mathematical modelling and numerical solution of dynamic interaction problems for vehicles on their tracks has increased.

In the present study, the vertical dynamic interaction between a running freight wagon and a tangent railway track is investigated. One objective was to clarify the influence of vehicle speed, axle load, radial wheel stiffness and railpad stiffness on dynamic responses in the vehicle and in the track. Another objective was to experimentally verify an existing theoretical model and a numerical technique for solving dynamic interaction problems.

(1) Frequency response functions (FRFs) of the track were measured at the test site for verification of the adopted mathematical track model; (2) geometrical irregularities on rail head and wheel tread were measured; (3) the same test train was used in all test runs (only replacing the instrumented wheelset); (4) transient vertical wheel/rail contact forces (obtained indirectly via strain gauges on running test wheels) and also strains and accelerations of sleepers and rails were measured; (5) the location of the instrumented wheelset in relation to the instrumented portion of the track was determined at each instant of time; (6) each revolution on the instrumented wheelset was recorded in order to determine the angular location of the wheel flat.

Theory

Train / track interaction problems are carried out in the frequency domain or in the time domain. In the frequency domain the track model consists of an infinite beam on a continuous or repetitive support and the solution is obtained by use of Fourier transforms or Green functions. An important advantage of frequency domain solutions is that they allow for a fast parametric study of responses due to different sets of dynamic properties of the vehicle and track models. A restriction is that both models must be linear.

Use of finite elements increases the possibility to model the track in greater detail. The interaction problem is then usually solved by numerical time-integration. This means that nonlinear elements, such as Hertzian contact springs, can be accounted for.

However, often the track model is taken as linear and its equations of motion are, prior to time-simulations, decoupled through a transformation into modal space.

Here, a linear finite element model of the track is adopted and the solution is carried out in the time domain in conjunction with a complex-valued modal synthesis. The model contains 30 sleeper bays with fixed boundaries at both ends of the rails. It was found that a length of 30 sleeper bays is sufficient for the loading cases studied here.

Rail and sleepers are modelled by use of undamped uniform Rayleigh-Timoshenko beam elements with bending stiffness EI , shearing stiffness kGA , and mass m and rotatory inertia mr^2 per unit beam length. The ballast and undergroud are modelled by a viscously damped, massless elastic foundation of Winkler type with stiffness k_b and damping c_b . Different numerical values of ballast stiffness and damping may be assigned to different sections along the sleeper. The mass of the ballast participating in the vibration with the rest of the track structure will roughly be accounted for by adding extra mass to sleepers.

The sleeper distances L_i ($i=1,2,\dots,30$) measured at the test site varied between 0.61 and 0.70m, and their actual values are used as input to the track model. The railpads are modelled as discrete massless spring-damper systems with stiffness k_p and viscous damping c_p .

If the response of the track is of primary interest, a simple model of the vehicle is often sufficient while the track needs a more detailed description. Here the vehicle will be modelled as a two degree-of-freedom system (including the massless contact point) coupled to the track by a massless Hertzian contact spring with zero stiffness in tension. However, in some cases a more refined model of the vehicle would have been necessary in order to achieve an acceptable fit between calculations and measurements in the low-frequency range.

Previous experimental studies

In most cases the objective of the experiments has been two-fold. The first objective is to determine track parameters (primarily stiffness and damping of ballast and railpads) as input to an existing mathematical track model. Usually this involves fitting calculated FRFs to those measured. The second objective is to verify an adopted mathematical solution technique by comparing calculated and measured track responses.

In experiments involving geometrical irregularities on the wheel perimeter, difficulties may occur in locating the position of the irregularity relative to the instrumentation of the track.

Present experimental study

The track consists of 60E1 rails, studded Pandrol 10mm rubber railpads (here referred as railpad type A), Pandrol fastenings, and concrete monoblock sleepers (Strängbetong S7) on a ballast bed with a 300mm layer of 32-64mm granite macadam. In order to investigate the influence of different railpad stiffness on dynamic responses, the standard pad was replaced by a polymer based pad (type B) along a track length of about 25m.

At the test sites five consecutive sleepers were instrumented with accelerometers and strain gauges. The test sites are preceded by 300m and followed by 700m of straight track.

Frequency Response Measurements of Railway Track

In order to determine input data to the track model, the track at both test sites was harmonically excited by use of an instrumented railway wagon. The wagon admits of a symmetric harmonic excitation of the track in the frequency range 5-100Hz with a force amplitude on each rail up to approximately 10kN. At the same time the total static load may be up to 180kN. The track structure was also excited at higher frequencies (50-1000Hz) using a sledge-hammer (5kg).

Estimation of Track Parameters

Measured track FRFs from test site A were used to estimate unknown track parameters. They were properties of the ballast (k_b and c_b) and of the railpads (k_p and c_p). In order to achieve an acceptable fit for low frequencies with the adopted track model, extra mass was allotted to the sleepers. This additional mass was supposed to approximate the amount of ballast mass which is participating in the vibration of the rest of the track structure. Ballast and pad stiffnesses increase with increasing static load. It was found that the participating ballast mass should increase with the static loading.

Note that despite the nonlinearities observed through the measured FRFs, the dynamic properties of ballast and railpads have been taken as linear and frequency-independent. It seems as if, in order to achieve a better fit throughout the investigated frequency range (especially for cross FRFs), a more detailed model of the ballast would be needed.

Instrumented Wheelsets

Instrumented wheelsets were used in order to measure transient vertical and lateral wheel/rail contact forces. The forces were obtained indirectly via strain gauges located on the wheel discs.

Synchronization

The location of the instrumented wheel in relation to the instrumented portion of the track was determined at each instant of time.

Test Program

Tests were carried out using three different axle loads ($2m = 12, 22$ and 26 tonnes) and different constant train speeds (from 5 to 160km/h). The sampling frequency of vehicle and track responses was 4000Hz . In total, some 120 runs were performed. Maximum speed when axle load was 26 tonnes was set to 90km/h .

Results

Measured and Calculated Vehicle and Track Responses

The dynamic interaction between a single wheel and a portion of a railway track has been solved by the technique described in the Appendix. The ballast and railpad data were used as input to the mathematical track model. A mathematical function accounting for vertical rail head irregularities with wavelengths and amplitudes (but not

phase angles) similar to those measured at test site is included in the analysis (Appendix).

The standard deviation of the dynamic component of the measured wheel/rail contact force has been determined for different constant train speeds and axle loads. A clear trend is noted towards higher dynamic contact forces for increasing vehicle speed. Although the differences here are relatively small, soft railpad yields smaller forces than stiffer one for low train speeds (less than 60km/h), but somewhat higher forces for higher speeds. The influence of axle load on the measured dynamic forces is seen to be small.

Five consecutive sleepers at test site were equipped with accelerometers at their ends. This was made to increase the likelihood of having the wheelflat hit near an instrumented sleeper, but also to study possible variations of track response along the track.

Soft railpads isolate the sleepers from vibrations better than stiffer railpads. However, rail head accelerations are larger for the soft railpads.

From these measurements, in the absence of severe geometrical irregularities, it seems as if dynamic contact forces are quite insensitive to the flexibility of the railpad. However, both static and dynamic responses of the sleepers are decreased when using the soft pad.

Influence of Wheelflat

Wheel flats of length 40mm were ground on the instrumented wheels. Measurement of out-of-roundness of the wheels indicated a flat depth of 0.35mm.

It is interesting to observe that the peak contact force is not increasing monotonically with speed. With the present speed resolution, a local maximum seems to be obtained at a speed between 30 and 70 km/h depending on railpad stiffness and axle load.

Concluding remarks

Standard deviations of dynamic responses increase with vehicle speed. In the absence of wheel flats, the dependency on axle load is small. Soft railpads are known to be favourable as to the loading of sleepers and ballast.

An attempt has been made to control as many input parameters in a full-scale field test as at the time was deemed possible with respect to cost and available equipment and time. A good fit between measured and calculated FRFs of the rail (direct flexibilities) is possible with the adopted track model for frequencies below 500Hz. For the geometrical surface irregularities of rail and wheel investigated here, calculated contact forces are found to agree reasonably well with measured ones for train speeds up to about 80km/h. However, sleeper responses are overestimated.

The mathematical model of the sleeper has previously been successfully verified under free-free conditions. Thus, the main deficiency of the present track model seems to be a too simple description of the ballast and the railpads. Despite indications of severe nonlinearities evident in FRFs of the track measured for different static preloads, the ballast (and underground) is here modelled as a massless linear elastic foundation with frequency-independent stiffness and damping. Two different numerical values of ballast

stiffness and damping are assigned along the sleeper. Extra mass is allotted to the sleepers in order to roughly account for the ballast mass participating in the vibration of the track structure. Also the railpads are here taken as linear and frequency-independent. Presumably, these descriptions are the primary reasons for overestimating sleeper responses. Improvement of the ballast and railpad models is therefore regarded as an important area for future research in the field of train/track dynamics.

Especially in the higher frequency range (e.g., in the presence of impact loads from wheelflats), solutions obtained by use of the finite element method in combination with modal analysis to solve problems in structural dynamics are of course approximate. The description of wheel, axle and bearing as a single (essentially) rigid unsprung mass and the accuracy of the measurements at the high frequencies caused by the impacts may also be questioned.

The overall agreement between calculated and measured dynamic responses is, for several loading cases, quite acceptable.

Appendix

The numerical solution technique for solving vertical dynamic train/track interaction problems involves a general coupling of so-called physical and modal components. In the present study, the equations of motion of a linear finite track model are fully decoupled by a transformation into modal space. Modal parameters are calculated in a preceding eigenvalue analysis. Due to the spatially nonproportional damping of the model, a complex-valued modal superposition is employed. The decoupled equations of motion are obtained as

$$\text{diag}(a_n) \ddot{q}(t) + \text{diag}(b_n) \dot{q}(t) = Q(t), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, 2N$$

where q is the modal displacement vector, Q is the modal load vector, and a_n and b_n are the modal normalization constants in mode n . Underbar denotes a complex quantity. In the calculations of this paper, complex modal pairs corresponding to the lowest ($N=200$) undamped eigenfrequencies (up to about 2300Hz) are accounted for. This number is sufficiently high for describing the significant part of the dynamic behaviour of the track model.

The loaded wheel is taken as a nonlinear physical component including a massless Herzian contact spring having zero stiffness in tension. The wheel model includes two vertical degrees-of-freedom: (1) the massless contact point and (2) the unsprung mass of wheel, axle and bearing. The equations of motion for the wheel are assembled in matrix format as

$$M \ddot{x}(t) + Kx(t) + F_c(t) = F_g$$

with M and K being the 2×2 mass and static stiffness matrices, respectively. The 2×1 displacement vector is denoted by x . The contact force is included in F_c , and the given external gravity load is included in F_g . The unsprung mass was estimated at 500kg. The nonlinear compressive stiffness k_H of the Herzian contact spring is determined by

$$k_H = C_H \delta^{1/2}, \quad \delta > 0$$

where δ is the compression of the wheel/rail contact spring and $C_H = 93 \text{ GN/m}^{3/2}$.

The vertical rail head roughness is generated as a sample function from process as

$$x^{irr} = \sum_i a_i(\kappa_i) \sin(\kappa_i \xi + \phi_i)$$

where

$$a_i(\kappa_i) = \sqrt{4S(\kappa - \kappa_i)\Delta\kappa}, \quad S(\kappa) = \frac{b}{\kappa^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \kappa_i = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_i}$$

Here a_i is the amplitude pertaining to wavenumber κ_i . Wavelengths λ_i accounted for range from 20mm to 500mm. Wavenumber increment is $\Delta\kappa=0,12\text{m}^{-1}$. The mutually independent phase angles ϕ_i are randomly and uniformly distributed between 0 and 2π . Further, $S(\kappa)$, with $b=2.1\text{nm}$, is the double-sided spectral density which has been curve-fitted to the rail head roughness measured. The location of the wheel along the track is given by ξ .

The wheel flat is modelled by use of an irregularity function accounting for the missing wheel material. A cosine function for describing the decrease of wheel radius is here a good approximation. The depth and length of the rounded flat (flats were ground to an initial length of 40mm) were 0.35 and 75mm, respectively.

The interaction problem is numerically solved by establishing an initial-value problem for the transient loading of the track. The physical displacements, velocities and accelerations of the vehicle and the track, and the contact force between them, are solved for.

NBS-UTREDNING "TILLÅTNA SPÅRKRAFTER", TEKNISKA AVDELNINGEN,
LÄGESRAPPORT APRIL 1995

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| NBS-Utredning "Tillåtna spårkrafter" | Tekniska Avdelningen | Lägesrapport april 1995 |
| Sten Hammarlund Banverket | 1995 s. 1-18 | |
| VR / Mittausyksikkö | Juha Tammisto | |

Projektets innehåll

Enligt beslut från det Nordiska Bandirektörmötet 1994 har gruppen fått i uppgift att koncentrera sig på följande problemställningar:

Vertikal samverkan fordon-bana

Fastställa (i första hand relativa) samband mellan påkänning i spårmaterielet och hastighet, axellast och spårtyp. För analysen används både tillgängliga mätresultat och beräkningsmodeller (Eisenmann, DIFF). Studien ska koncentreras på moderna spårkonstruktioner.

Sammanställning av nordiska normer och regler

Sammanställa och komplettera befintligt material

SJ ROAD TESTING REPORT FOR THE AXLE MOTION II

SJ Road Testing report for the Axle Motion II Translation SJ Report 9712-11g
 SJ Maskindivisionen Laboratoriet 1997 s. 1-195
 RHK Esko Sandelin Kansio: nimetön (musta)

SJ ROAD TESTING REPORT FOR THE AXLE MOTION II

SJ Road Testing report for the Axle Motion II Translation SJ Report 9727-12g
 SJ Maskindivisionen Laboratoriet 1997 s. 1-21
 RHK Esko Sandelin Kansio: nimetön (musta)

1.4 ERRI*ERRI D 173/RP 3, TRACK TESTS ON NATURALLY-HARD AND HEAD-HARDENED TEST RAILS*

Track tests on naturally-hard and head-hardened test rails Rail rolling contact fatigue
 ERRI D 173/RP 3 Utrecht 1993 s. 1-96
 RHK Normikaappi, ERRI-kotelo

Introduction

Specialists' Committee D 173 is investigating fatigue damage to rails caused by wheel/rail contact.

The assessment programme contains a photographic record, visual examination, measurements of headwear, measurements of the smoothness of the running surface of the rail in the weld zones, ultrasonic tests involving the gauge corner, measurements of the gauge and residual stresses, close to running surface at the middle of the rail head.

Measurements

The test sites are measured every two years.

Parameters

vertical and lateral wear (45°)
 wear in head section
 smoothness of rail running surface in weld zone
 device
 interior defects
 residual stresses
 gauge

Measuring technique

scanner-plotter type HEIN
 scanner-plotter type HEIN
 Cemater straightedge with recording
 ultrasonic testing
 ultrasonic method Debro 20
 leveling rule

ERRI D 173/RP 18, FINAL REPORT OF TRACK TESTS ON NATURALLY-HARD AND HEAD-HARDENED TEST RAILS

Final report of track tests on naturally-hard and head-hardened rails

Rolling contact fatigue

ERRI D 173/RP 18 Utrecht 1996 s. 1-95
RHK Normikaappi, ERRI-kotelo

Introduction

All the test sections were evaluated using a 14-point system.

| Item No. | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Description of section |
| 2 | Background, experience |
| 3 | Test section data |
| 4 | Site plan with measuring points |
| 5 | Photographs of the line |
| 6 | Traffic load of the line |
| 7 | Graphic representation of annual load |
| 8 | Graphic representation of total load |
| 9 | Present assessment (variations, defects) |
| 10 | Wear data at the measuring points in mm and mm ² |
| 11 | Test results from US tests |
| 12 | Flatness of running surface near welds (Cemafer measurements) |
| 13 | Residual stress measurements (US method Debro 20) |
| 14 | Track gauge measurements |

Concluding comments

The ultrasonic tests have so far not revealed any fatigue damage originating underneath the rail surface.

ERRI D 184/RP 1, IMPROVED DURABILITY OF SWITCHES AND CROSSINGS SUBJECTED TO INCREASED SPEEDS AND AXLE LOADS

Summary of the common crossing designs to be tested, the test conditions and test methods
Improved durability of switches and crossings subjected to increased speeds and axle loads
ERRI D 184/RP 1 Utrecht 1992 s. 1-160
RHK Normikaappi, ERRI-kotelo

Introduction

Five topics were selected for discussion:

- a) Definition of the components of switches and crossings to be studied
- b) Wear of the components switches and crossings
- c) Improvement of stability
- d) Geometry of switches and crossings and crossovers
- e) Study of forces encountered when negotiating switches and crossings

Priority study areas with emphasis on:

- fixed common crossings
- guard rails
- forces exerted on control elements when negotiating switches and crossings

Tests

- a description of the common crossing:
 - characteristic data
 - top view
 - sectional drawings
 - longitudinal section of the point of the switch
 - construction
 - materials
- a plan of the location of the common crossing
- a sheet indicating the local conditions for the tests

ERRI D 184/RP 4, IMPROVED DURABILITY OF SWITCHES AND CROSSINGS SUBJECTED TO INCREASED SPEEDS AND AXLE LOADS

Tests on different types of crossings, Presentation of results, conclusions and recommendations for improving the geometry of crossings

Improved durability of switches and crossings subjected to increased speeds and axle loads

ERRI D 184/RP 4 Utrecht 1996 s. 1-138

RHK Normikaappi, ERRI-kotelo

Introduction

The tests were carried out between 1991 and 1994 and were evaluated in two ways:

- evaluation of the transverse profiles by the participating railways according to a specific method
- study of selected transverse profiles in the light of the optimization of contact geometry

Evaluation of tests with different designs of crossing

The curve for vertical wear as a function of traffic load is divided into a steeply rising initial area and a subsequent section with less wear development.

Vertical wear on the crossing in a longitudinal direction was found to be dependent on the geometric design of the longitudinal section of the crossing. The flatter the relative inclination of the crossing vee in relation to the upper edge of the wing rail, the less tendency there is for heavy localized vertical wear to develop on the crossing vee manifested by the breaking out of material.

Raising of the wing rails leads to reduced vertical wheel action with a longer track life of the crossing.

Wear in the transverse and longitudinal section of the crossings is geometrically unstable, i.e., at the design stage the contact area of the crossings is not made to correspond sufficiently to the wheel profile.

Maintenance of the crossings by grinding is not always positive for track life owing to the methods used. It would appear necessary to develop techniques that are independent of subjective influences as far as possible and can guarantee the observance of the prescribed geometry within a tight tolerance range.

Contact geometry studies

Crossings should be designed in such a way that the cross-section of the contact area exhibits a constant curvature difference in relation to the wheel profile, irrespective of the possible wheel/crossing contact point.

The Magnitude of the curvature difference is determined by material properties, the tolerance of the gauge dimensions and the available breadth of the crossing vee.

The longitudinal section of the crossing should be designed such that vertical wheel movement is minimized. the design should be based on an average wheel wear profile.

The gradients of the wheel trajectory on the wing rail and the crossing vee should have the smallest relative angle of inclination possible.

Either the railways do not prescribe a limit value for hollow wear on a wheel profile, or its magnitude is specified such that other limit values are generally responsible for the re-profiling of the wheel.

The results to date point to a necessity for further study:

- to determine the permitted curvature difference of the wheel and the crossing as a function of material strength
- to register statistically the wear profiles of wheels with account taken of vehicle types in order to calculate average characteristic wear profiles
- to simulate wheel dynamics to describe the passage of a wheel from a wing rail to the crossing vee so that economical limit values can be determined for the re-profiling of wheel profiles that have been worn hollow

1.5 MUITA TUTKIMUKSIA

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Static and dynamic tests on rail fastening systems J. van 't Zand, J. Moraal
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Paris 1991 ISBN 92-64-13469-7 s. 1-259
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1.6 TEOKSET, JOIDEN OLINPAIKKAA EI OLE SELVITETTY

Tässä luetteloituja kysymysmerkillä varustettuja teoksia ei ole fyysisesti saatavilla ainakaan RHK:n tiloista. Teoksen nimen yhteydessä kerrotaan kuitenkin tiedossa olevat etsimistä helpottavat tiedot.

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 RHK Pasi Leimi

Mallinnus**Chapter 5 / Analytical Track Models**

The principal function of the track models considered in this chapter is to interrelate the components of the track superstructure and substructure for properly representing their complex interaction in determining the effect of the traffic loads on the stresses, strains, and deformations in the system. Such modelling provides the basis for predicting track performance, and therefore technical and economical feasibility of track design and maintenance procedures. Accurate analysis is limited by a number of factors including:

- 1) Uncertainties in the magnitude of loading.
- 2) Complex ballast properties which change with traffic, maintenance, and environmental conditions.
- 3) Lack of quantitative information on substructure characteristics.

Furthermore, the track is subjected to loading in three directions: vertical, lateral and longitudinal. However, the available geotechnical models only consider the vertical component. Thus the coupling effects of the three loading directions are not represented.

This chapter will first present the classical beam-on-elastic-foundation model and then describe some more recent computer models which provide a detailed representation of the substructure. These models all represent the actual dynamic wheel load by an equivalent static load. This is a reasonable approximation as long as inertial and wave propagation effects do not substantially alter the effects of the dynamic load.

5.1. Beam on Elastic Foundation

The theoretical formulation of the beam-on-elastic-foundation model is based on the assumption that each rail acts like a continuous beam resting on an elastic support. The track modulus (actually track foundation modulus), u , is defined as the supporting force per unit length of rail per unit vertical deflection of the rail. This track model is shown in Fig. 5.1. The rail foundation, represented by u , includes the effects of the fastener, sleeper, ballast, subballast and subgrade. The differential equation for this model is (Ref.

$$EI \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} + uy = 0$$

5.1 and 5.2):

(5.1)

where

E = rail modulus of elasticity,

I = rail moment of inertia,
 u = modulus of elasticity of the track support or track foundation
 modulus, and
 y = rail deflection.

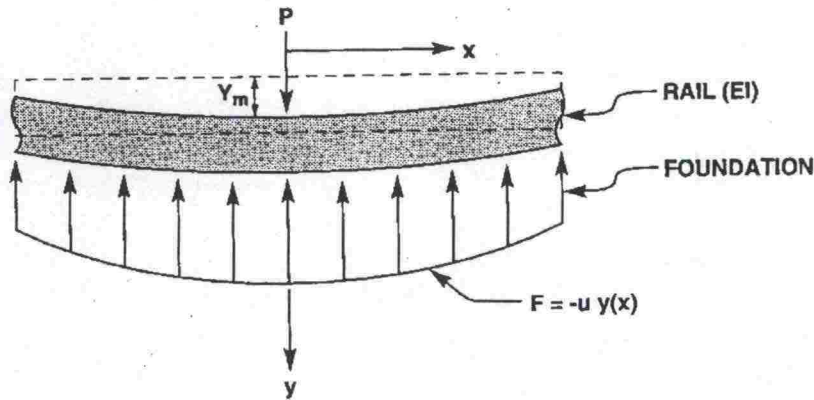


Fig. 5.1 Beam on elastic foundation model

The solution to Eq. 5.1 for the rail deflection, $y(x)$, at any distance, x , along the rail from the single point load, P , is

$$y(x) = \frac{P\lambda}{2u} e^{-\lambda x} (\cos \lambda x + \sin \lambda x) \quad (5.2)$$

where

$$\lambda = \left(\frac{u}{4EI} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad (5.3)$$

The supporting line force against the rail, $F(x)$, is then obtained from

$$F(x) = -uy(x) \quad (5.4)$$

The successive derivatives of Eq. 5.2 give equations for slope, bending moment, and shear at any distance along the rail from the point load. The slope, $\theta(x)$, is given by

$$\theta(x) = -\frac{P\lambda^2 u}{u} e^{-\lambda x} (\sin \lambda x) \quad (5.5)$$

the bending moment, $M(x)$, is given by

$$M(x) = \frac{P}{4\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} (\cos \lambda x - \sin \lambda x) \quad (5.6)$$

and the shear force, $V(x)$, is given by

$$V(x) = -\frac{P}{2} e^{-\lambda x} (\cos \lambda x) \quad (5.7)$$

The distributions of y , θ , M and V are illustrated in Fig. 5.2.

The maximum values of deflection, Y_m , moment, M_m , and supporting line force, F_m , occur directly beneath P . These are given by

$$Y_m = \frac{P\lambda}{2u} \quad (5.8)$$

$$M_m = \frac{P}{4\lambda} \quad (5.9)$$

and

$$F_m = uY_m \quad (5.10)$$

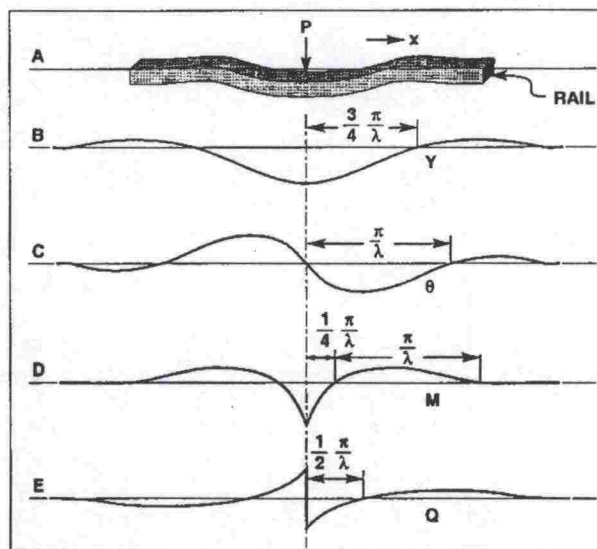


Fig. 5.2 Variation of parameters along rail

An upper bound value of rail seat load, Q_m , can be estimated by

$$Q_m = F_m S$$

(5.11)

where

S = sleeper spacing.

The ballast pressure, P_b , on the sleeper bearing area, A_b , can be estimated as

$$P_b = \frac{2Q_m}{A_b}$$

(5.12)

The vertical stress applied to underlying layers can then be estimated from vertical stress distribution charts.

With this model, dynamic load is considered by increasing the value of P . The deflections and moments in the rail from multiple axles can be obtained by superposition of single axle results.

The track modulus, u , can not be calculated from the properties of the components, i.e. the fastener, sleeper, ballast and underlying layers. Therefore the model can not consider their individual effects. Instead the track modulus must be calculated from field measurements of track deflection under load. There are basically three ways to do this:

- 1) Single point load test,
- 2) Deflection basin test, and
- 3) Multiple axle vehicle load test.

The first method is best. However, it requires apparatus for applying known vertical loads to the top of rail at a single point and measuring the resulting vertical deflection. An example of such an arrangement is shown in Fig. 5.3. The track modulus is then

$$u = \frac{\left(\frac{P}{y_m}\right)^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(64EI)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

calculated from

(5.13)

The second method is based on the fact that for vertical equilibrium of forces with the beam-on-elastic-foundation model the integral of the supporting line force must equal the applied force.

Hence,

$$P = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} uydx$$

(5.14)

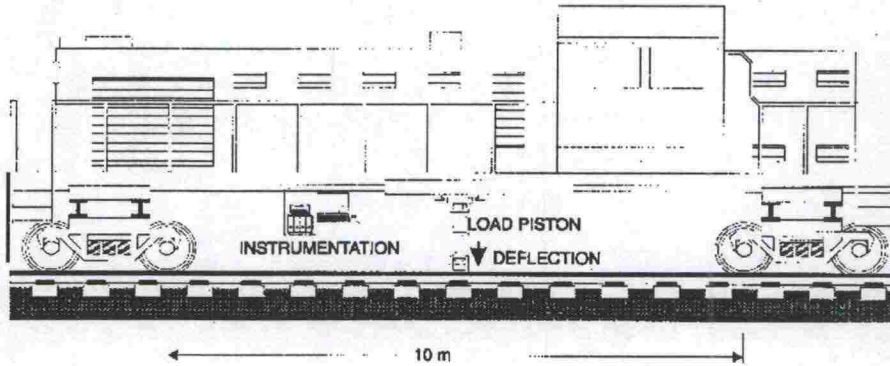


Fig. 5.3 Test arrangement for track modulus

If u is considered constant along the rail, then Eq. 5.14 becomes

$$P = uA_y$$

(5.15)

where A_y is the area of the deflection basin caused by vertical force P . For this method, the deflection basin is measured for a single point load and u calculated from Eq. 5.15. This method was used by Talbot (Ref. 5.3) and further evaluated by Zarembski and Choros (Ref. 5.4). Note that Eq. 5.15 is independent of the rail EI although the shape of the deflection basin will vary with EI . To eliminate the effect of slacks in the track, a light and a heavy vertical force may be used instead of just a single force. Then A_y is the difference in the two deflection basin areas and P is the difference between the heavy and light forces. The main disadvantage of this method is that it requires deflection measurements at many rail positions simultaneously. The advantage is that it tends to average over a length of rail rather than just rely on one point.

The third method applies the load using two or three axle bogies on rail vehicles. This is the most convenient method for applying the load, but the interpretation of the data relies on a potentially involved wheel load superposition analysis. Kerr (Ref. 5.5) proposed a method for this analysis. The disadvantage of his method is that it references the loaded deflection to the unloaded deflection and hence incorporates slack, whereas the first two methods permit referencing a seating load deflection. This method, however, can be extended to use heavy axle loads referenced to light axle loads as shown by EI-Sharkawi (Ref. 5.6).

| Table 5.1 Comparison of track response model inputs | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| Input Parameter | BOEF | GEO- TRACK | ILLI- TRACK | KFN- TRACK |
| GENERAL: | | | | |
| Maximum number of layers below sleeper | | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Consider sleeper-ballast separation? | no | optional | NR | NR |
| Type of analysis: longitudinal or transverse | | NR | X | NR |
| Total section depth | | NR | X | NR |
| MATERIAL DATA REQUIRED FOR EACH LAYER: | | | | |
| Layer thickness | | X | X | X |
| Young's modulus / Poisson's ratio | | X | X | X |
| Unit weight | | X | | NL |
| Coefficient of lateral earth pressure | | X | | NL |
| Coefficient for stress dependent modulus calculation | | X | X | NL |
| Are failure criteria used? | no | NR | optional | optional |
| Angle of distribution for finite element calculations | | NR | X | NR |
| Track modulus | X | | | |
| SLEEPER DATA: | | | | |
| Length / width | | X | X | X |
| Thickness | | | X | X |
| Spacing | X | X | X | X |
| Young's modulus | | X | X | X |
| Poisson's ratio | | | X | |
| Moment of inertia | | X | X | X |
| Unit weight | | X | | NL |
| Cross sectional area | | X | | |
| Effective tie bearing length | | NR | X | NR |
| Number of segments along sleeper | | X | | X |
| Sleeper spring constant | | | X | |
| Can nonstandard cross-sections be considered? | no | no | no | yes |
| Location of rail on sleeper | | X | | X |
| RAIL DATA: | | | | |
| Weight per unit length | | X | | X |
| Cross-sectional area | | X | | |
| Young's modulus | X | X | X | X |
| Moment of inertia | X | X | X | X |
| Section modulus | | | | X |
| Gage | | X | | |
| Rail fastener stiffness | | X | | X |
| LOADING CONDITIONS: | | | | |
| Number of loads | unlimited | max. 4 | not given | max. 25 |
| Load locations | X | X | X | X |
| Wheel load magnitude | X | X | X | X |
| Specified deflection (input instead of load) | | | optional | |
| Note: X = Input is required; NR = Input not required - program automatically considers; Optional = Input is optional depending on computations and output desired; NL = Input required only for nonlinear analysis. | | | | |

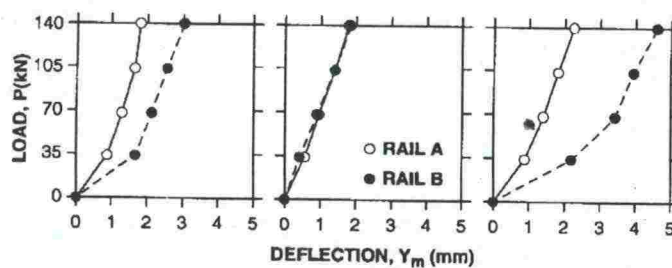


Fig. 5.4 Vertical track load-deflection measurements

Examples of vertical load-deflection measurements using the single point load test are shown in Fig. 5.4. The curves are highly nonlinear, with the degree of nonlinearity generally increasing with track settlement under traffic. This shows the importance of the choice of load levels in determining track modulus.

5.2. Computer Models

A number of computer models have been developed for the track structure under vertical wheel load which include separate components representing the rails, the fasteners, the sleepers and the substructure layers. Thus they overcome a major limitation of the beam-on-elastic- foundation model. Some of these models have been superseded by more recent models. Others are not readily available, or are too expensive to use in general. Three models will be discussed in this section which represent a variety of options for design and analysis of track with special attention to the substructure influence. These models are ILLITRACK, GEOTRACK and KENTRACK. A comparison of the basic features of these three models with those of the beam on elastic foundation (BOEF) model are given in Table 5.1 which is adapted from Ref. 5.10.

5.2.1. ILLITRACK

A finite element model, ILLITRACK, was developed at the University of Illinois (Ref. 5.7). It is not a three-dimensional model. It consists of two two-dimensional models, one transverse and the other longitudinal (Fig. 5.5), employing output from the longitudinal model as input to the transverse model. In this manner, a three-dimensional effect is obtained with much less computer cost than with a three-dimensional model. Nonlinear properties for the material are obtained in the laboratory from repeated load triaxial tests. An incremental load technique is employed to effect a solution. Explicit failure criteria were developed for the ballast, subballast and subgrade materials. However, the model does not prevent tension from being developed between the sleeper and the rail.

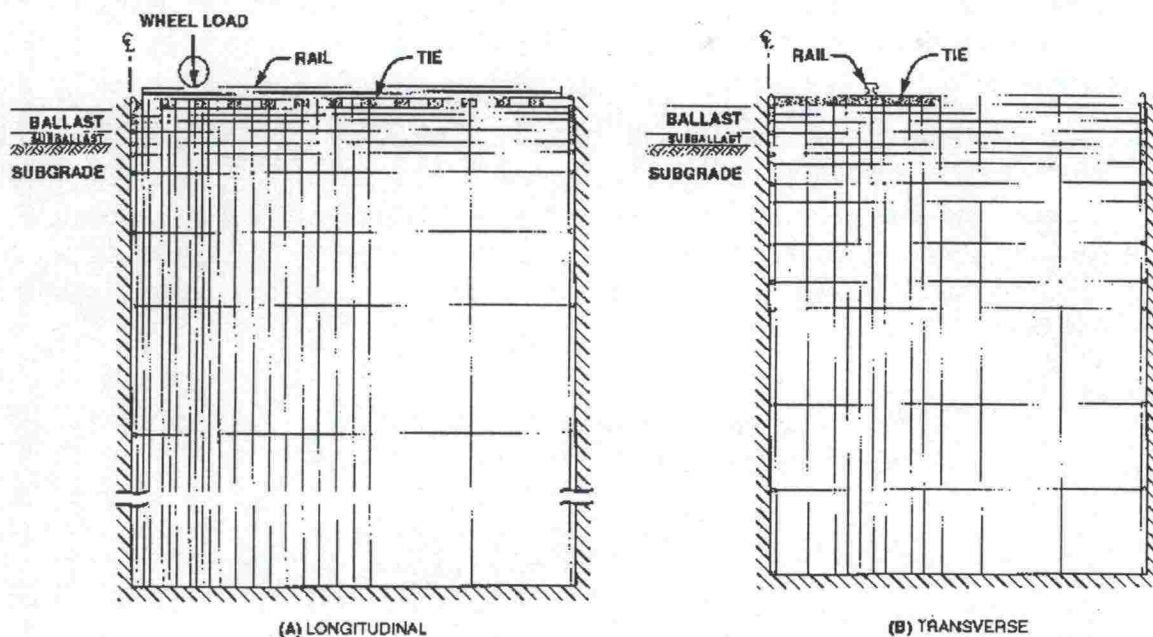


Fig. 5.5 Longitudinal and transverse two-dimensional finite element meshes

The main advantage of this model is its ability to vary the properties of the substructure in the longitudinal and transverse directions. The main disadvantage is that it is only a two-dimensional approximation to the actual three-dimensional problem.

5.2.2. GEOTRACK

Based on an evaluation of previously existing models (Ref. 5.8) a model, GEOTRACK, was developed (Ref. 5.9) which was intended to contain the minimum required features at a reasonable computer cost. This model permits calculation of track deflection and track modulus as a function of 1) axle load, 2) properties of the rails and sleepers, 3) properties of the ballast and underlying layers, and 4) geometry, including sleeper spacing and layer thicknesses. The model also provides an estimate of the stresses and deformations in the ballast, subballast and subgrade layers as a function of the same variables. The values of these parameters are needed for studying the behavior of the ballast and subgrade in track, and for predicting the permanent deformation of track by methods to be described in a later section.

Concurrently with the computer model development, field measurements of resilient response were obtained in the ballast and subgrade at the research track in Pueblo, Colorado, known as the Facility for Accelerated Service Testing (FAST). These measurements have provided insights into track dynamic response, as well as data for evaluating the GEOTRACK model.

All of the existing data of this type for FAST have been compiled and statistically analyzed. The findings are presented in a later section along with the important trends.

Also, the field results are compared with calculated values from the GEOTRACK model. Finally the effects of variations in the track structure parameters on track response are illustrated with results from GEOTRACK.

The GEOTRACK computer program is a three-dimensional, multi-layer model for determining the elastic response of the track structure, using stress-dependent properties for the ballast, subballast and subgrade materials. The output of the program provides rail seat load, sleeper-ballast reactions, sleeper and rail deflections, and sleeper and rail bending moments. In addition, the output provides vertical displacement and the complete three-dimensional stress states at selected locations in the ballast, subballast and subgrade.

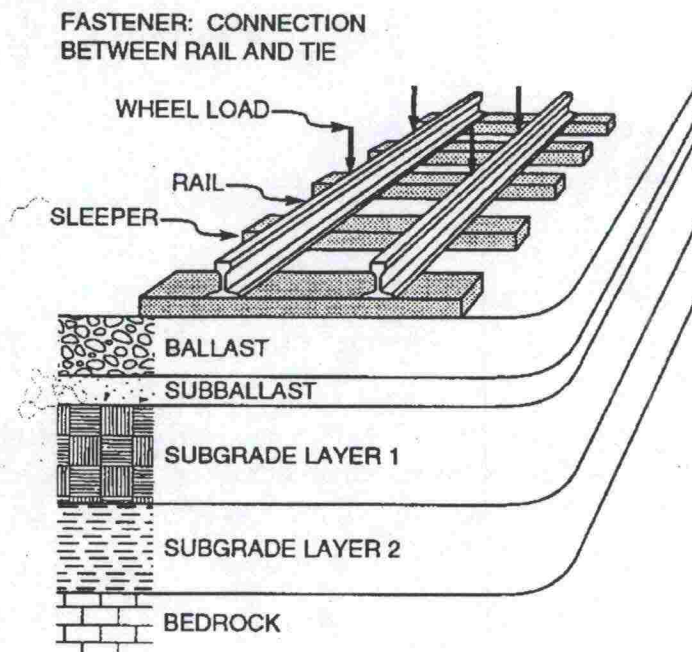


Fig. 5.6 Configuration of GEOTRACK

The components of the track contained in the model structure are shown in Fig. 5.6. The rails are represented as linear elastic beams with a support at each sleeper. The rails span eleven sleepers and are free to rotate at the ends and at each sleeper. Each connection between the rails and sleepers is represented by a linear spring. The sleepers are represented as linear elastic beams supported at ten equally-spaced locations on the underlying ballast. The individual sleeper-ballast reactions are applied to the ballast surface over circular areas, whose sizes are related to the sleeper dimensions.

The ballast, subballast and underlying subgrade soil are represented as a set of up to five linear elastic layers of infinite horizontal extent. The bottom layer extends to infinite depth. Each layer has a separate Young's modulus of elasticity and Poisson's ratio. No slip is permitted at the layer interfaces.

The model only allows a vertical component of wheel load. For single axle loading, the wheel load is placed directly over the center sleeper of the eleven-sleeper track structure. For multiple axle loads, the single axle solution is shifted to each additional axle location and combined algebraically with the center sleeper single axle solution.

In general, the axle spacings will not be integer multiples of the sleeper spacing, and thus the axles will not all be located over the center of sleepers. However, as an approximation either the axles are located at the center of the sleepers nearest to the actual locations or an axle load is subdivided into two parts which are assigned to adjacent sleepers. Because the sleeper spacings are small relative to the axle spacings, and the rails are sufficiently stiff, the error caused by this approximation is not of practical importance.

Since the model treats each iteration as a linear elastic problem, unequal axle loads can be accommodated by multiplication of the single axle solution by the appropriate ratio of wheel loads prior to the summations.

The rail and sleeper weights have been included in the GEOTRACK program for two purposes. The first involves the consideration of sleeper-ballast separation. Depending upon the loading and foundation support conditions, the calculated sleeper-ballast reactions acting at locations four to six sleepers away from the loaded sleeper in the single axle case can be negative, indicating an upward incremental tensile force on the ballast which is not physically permissible. Thus, for single axle cases the program contains an option that limits the maximum incremental tensile force allowed on any sleeper segment to the portion of the static weight of sleeper and rail that acts on that sleeper segment. The program version described in Ref. 5.9 limited the tensile force to zero and, hence, neglected the rail and sleeper weights. The consequence was that the rails and sleepers separated from the ballast within a short distance from the loaded sleeper.

In the current GEOTRACK model, the static sleeper weights are distributed equally to each sleeper segment. The rail weights associated with each sleeper are distributed to the sleeper segments in inverse proportion to the distance from the center of the sleeper segment to the rail location.

The computer program solves the structural load distributions and compares the calculated sleeper-ballast reactions with the limiting static weights at each segment.

Successive corrections to the loads are made and the calculations repeated until the tensile forces are equal to these limiting values.

The second use of the sleeper and rail weights is in the calculation of the soil stress states. Each layer in the GEOTRACK model is characterized as an elastic material with a stress-state-dependent resilient modulus, E_r . The magnitude of the modulus is defined by the stress state in each layer.

To determine the stress state, the static sleeper and rail weights previously described are converted to surcharge pressures acting at the surface of the ballast layer. The geostatic vertical stress is determined by summing the products of layer unit weights and depths from the bottom of the sleeper to a selected point within each layer, usually in and depths from vertical stress is determined by summing the products of layer unit weights the middle. The geostatic vertical stress is then added to the surcharge pressure. The vertical stress multiplied by K , which is the assumed coefficient of lateral total earth pressure in each layer, gives the unloaded horizontal stress for the layer. These unloaded stresses are then added to the incremental stresses predicted with the GEOTRACK program to get the stresses in the loaded state.

These stresses are then used to calculate the resilient moduli using relationships derived from experiments. The layer moduli are updated after each successive iteration of stress calculation, and the calculations repeated until convergence is achieved between calculated stresses and corresponding resilient moduli. Generally, three iterations are sufficient for reasonable moduli convergence.

5.2.3. KENTRACK

KENTRACK (Ref. 5.11) is similar to GEOTRACK and has been shown (Ref. 5.10) to give the same results when the calculation input conditions are the same. It uses the same multi elastic layer theory for the substructure as GEOTRACK. However, KENTRACK uses a finite element model for the sleepers which permits a variation of the sleeper cross section properties. KENTRACK also permits the use of more vertical rail forces.

Although this model was developed specifically for track structures having a hot-mix asphalt underlayment between the ballast and subgrade, the model is versatile enough to be applied to the design and/or analysis of conventional ballast track or concrete slab track with either wood or concrete sleepers. Two types of failure criteria have been included in KENTRACK. The first is the maximum vertical compressive stress or strain in a specified layer (ballast or subgrade) to control permanent deformation. The second is the maximum horizontal tensile strain in the bottom of the asphalt layer (if present) to control fatigue cracking. A detailed description of the model may be found in Ref. 5.12 which serves as a user's guide for the model.

5.3. Resilient Track Response

5.3.1. Field Conditions

An extensive track substructure response measurement program was conducted at the FAST track in Pueblo, Colorado. Included were strains in the ballast and subballast, vertical stress at the subballast-subgrade interface, and vertical deformation of the subgrade surface relative to an anchor point approximately 3050 mm (10 ft) below this

surface. A typical layout is shown in Fig. 5.7. The strain measurement instrumentation is described in detail in Ref. 5.13.

The sets of different conditions for the instrumented track sections are listed in Table 5.2A. The instrumented sections contained wood and concrete sleepers, ballast nominal depths ranging from 380 to 530 mm (15 to 21 in.), and several types of ballast. The subballast in each set was a 150-mm (6-in.) layer of compacted well-graded gravelly sand. The subgrade was a silty fine to medium sand, designated as SM in the Unified Soil Classification System, and A-1 to A-4 in the AASHTO System.

The measured results for the period from the time of construction through 1558 GN (175 million gross ton or MGT) of accumulated train traffic are given in Refs. 5.14 and 5.15. Subsequently, observations have been obtained at intervals up to 300 MGT (2670 GN) of traffic (Ref. 5.16).

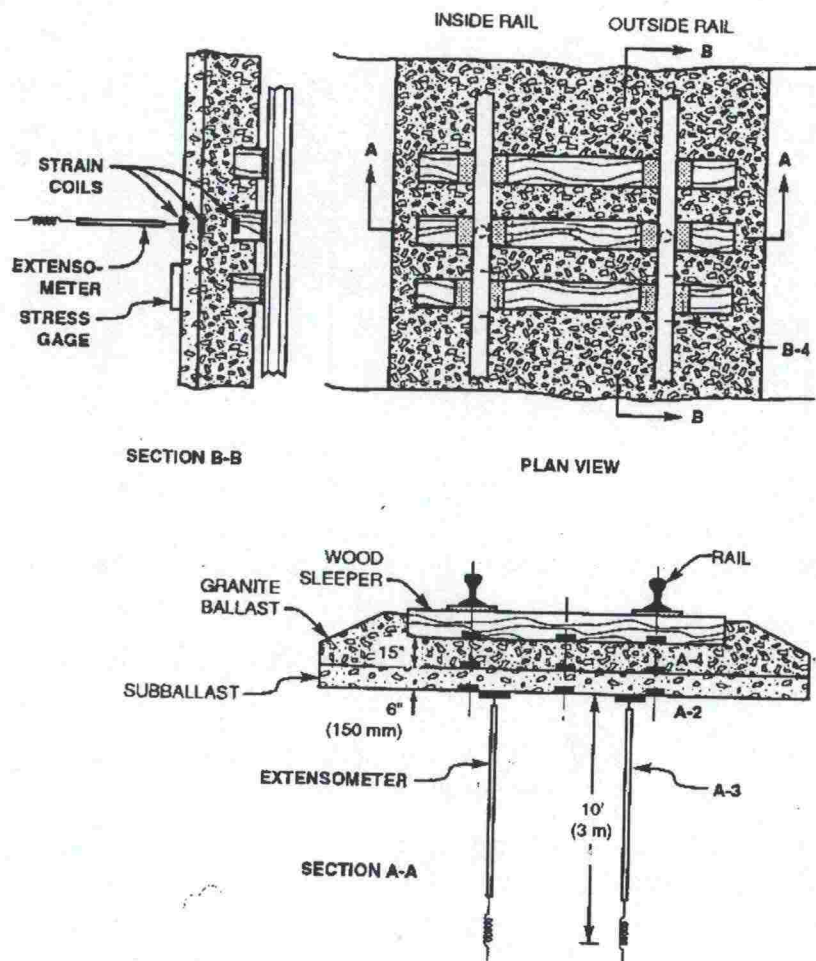


Fig. 5.7 Instrumentation arrangement for FAST track

A section of FAST track was reconstructed in 1979, and new instrumentation installed (Refs. 5.17 and 5.18). The track conditions are given in Table 5.2B. For the rebuild, the old ballast and subballast were removed and replaced with new ballast. Thus, a subballast layer was not included in the new section.

Table 5.2 FAST track section conditions

| Variable Track Parameters | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------|--------------|----|---------------|----------|---------|-----|
| Track | Track | | Ballast Type | | Ballast Depth | | Sleeper | |
| Section | Sleeper Spacing | Geometry | | | | Type | | |
| | | | | | in. | mm | | in. |
| mm | | | | | | | | |
| A) Original Track | | | | | | | | |
| | 17C | Curved | Granite | 15 | 380 | Concrete | 24.0 | 610 |
| | 17E | Tangent | Granite | 15 | 380 | Concrete | 24.0 | 610 |
| | 18A | Tangent | Granite | 21 | 530 | Wood | 19.5 | 495 |
| | 18B | Tangent | Granite | 15 | 380 | Wood | 19.5 | 495 |
| | 20B | Tangent | Limestone | 15 | 380 | Wood | 19.5 | 495 |
| | 20G | Tangent | Traprock | 15 | 380 | Wood | 19.5 | 495 |
| B Reconstructed Track | | | | | | | | |
| | 22A | Tangent | Traprock | 15 | 380 | Wood | 19.5 | 495 |
| | 22B | Tangent | Traprock | 5 | 380 | Concrete | 24.0 | 610 |

5.3.2. Example of Response

A set of initial dynamic measurements obtained after gage installation is shown in Fig. 5.8 to illustrate the elastic response when a three-car train passed slowly over the instrumented wood sleeper section. Among the observations from these records are the following:

- 1) The permanent strain and deformation from one pass of the train were negligible compared to the elastic components.
- 2) The 119 metric ton (131-ton) hopper cars produced larger response than the 119 metric ton (131-ton) locomotive, because of the higher axle loads.
- 3) The variation in stress, strain or deformation as each individual axle in a group passes over the gage is small compared to the group average, indicating that the rail is distributing the axle loads over distances exceeding the axle spacing.
- 4) The vertical strain in the ballast is mostly negative (extension) beneath the center of the sleeper at the centerline of the track. The extension and compression strains beneath this point in the subballast are approximately equal.
- 5) The subgrade deflection was always downward relative to the unloaded track position, and the subballast strains beneath the rail were essentially only compressive.
- 6) The ballast strains were extensional at the midpoint of the cars as a result of spring-up of the rail. However, part of this extension could be a result of lifting of the sleeper from

the ballast because the top part of the strain gage was attached to the sleeper rather than to the ballast surface.

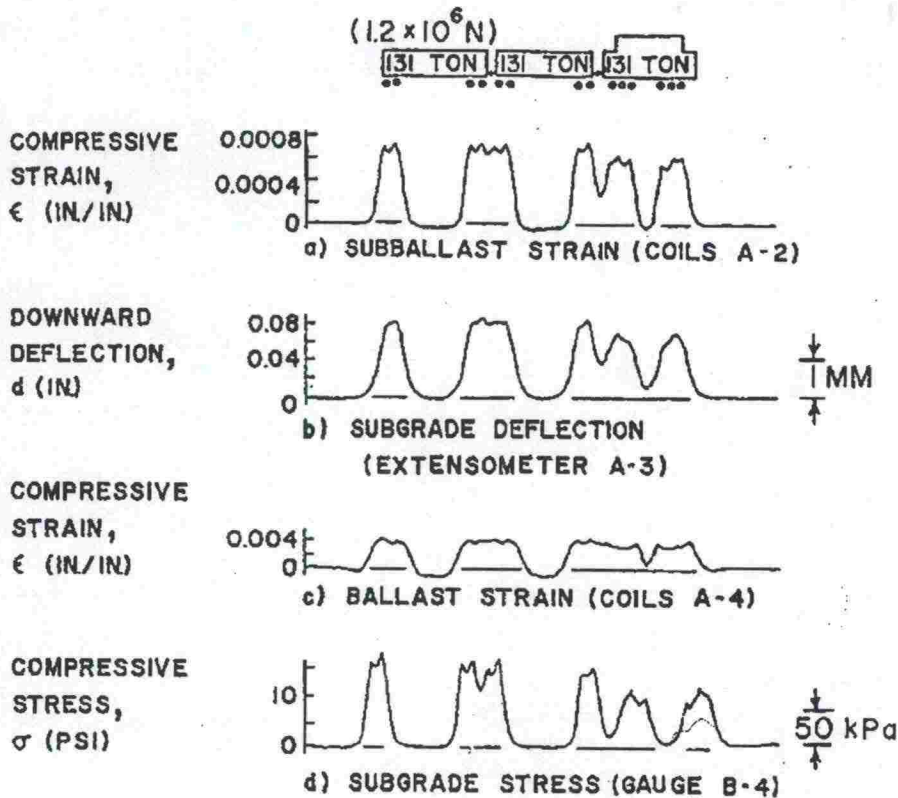


Fig. 5.8 Dynamic measurements at locations in Fig. 5.7

5.3.3. Statistical Results

Periodically, as train traffic accumulated on the test track, dynamic response from the moving trains was measured with the installed instruments. The available peak resilient values from the same magnitude wheel load were recorded and averaged at each instrument location. The measurements at individual instrument locations within a particular track section contained little variability, i.e., replicate measurements for any individual instrument were quite consistent. This analysis did show, however, that although the track properties in each section were nominally the same, large variability was present among the instrument responses at different locations within the same track section. When the analysis showed that there were no significant differences in the mean track section responses, the pooled averages and standard deviations of those groups with similar responses were calculated. These pooled values are given in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Pooled average track response statistics

| Sleeper type | | Wheel Load | Measurement | Mean | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|----|
| Standard Deviation | | | lb. | | kN |
| | Concrete | 32900 | 146 | Ballast strain | |
| | 0.001070.00101 | | | | |
| | | 24000 | 107 | | |
| | 0.000740.00071 | | | | |
| | | 14000 | 62 | | |
| | 0.000750.00060 | | | | |
| | Wood | 32900 | 146 | Ballast strain | |
| | 0.004810.00178 | | | | |
| | | 24000 | 107 | | |
| | 0.005550.00296 | | | | |
| | | 14000 | 62 | | |
| | 0.004680.00185 | | | | |
| | All | 32900 | 146 | Subballast strain | |
| | 0.000580.00043 | | | | |
| | | 24000 | 107 | | |
| | 0.000480.00018 | | | | |
| | | 14000 | 62 | | |
| | 0.000420.00019 | | | | |
| (10.1) | Concrete | 32900 | 146 | Subgrade stress, | 70 |
| | 4.8 (0.7) | | | | |
| | | 24000 | 107 | kPa (psi) | 56 |
| (8.1) | 5.2 (0.8) | | | | |
| | | 14000 | 62 | | 47 |
| (6.8) | 17.7 (2.6) | | | | |
| (5.7) | Wood | 32900 | 146 | Subgrade stress, | 39 |
| | 11.4 (1.7) | | | | |
| | | 24000 | 107 | kPa (psi) | 28 |
| (4.0) | 7.6 (1.1) | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-------|-----|-------------|------|
| | | 14000 | 62 | | 26 |
| (3.8) | 18.9 (2.8) | | | | |
| | All | 32900 | 146 | Subgrade | 0.84 |
| (0.033) | 0.17 (0.007) | | | | |
| | | 24000 | 107 | deflection, | |
| | 0.73(0.029)0.19 (0.008) | | | | |
| | | 14000 | 62 | mm (in.) | 0.64 |
| (0.025) | 0.30 (0.012) | | | | |

A comparison of the mean responses of all of the track sections indicated that there were no significant differences between the ballast strains measured in any of the wood sleeper sections independent of ballast type or depth. The ballast strains measured in the concrete sleeper sections were generally an order of magnitude less than those in the wood sleeper sections for all wheel loads. A possible explanation for these large differences between the wood and concrete sleeper sections is the effect of sleeper seating in the wood sleeper section. The upper inductance coils of the ballast strain sensors were attached to the wood sleepers. Any sleeper spring-up when the track was unloaded, which caused a gap between sleepers and ballast, would lead to an apparent strain in the ballast under wheel loading. The coils in the concrete sleeper sections were not attached to the sleepers, but instead rested directly on the ballast surface, thus eliminating the possibility of this type of systematic measurement error. The analysis of the resilient subballast strains indicated no significant differences between the mean responses from all of the track sections. The same results were found for the resilient subgrade deflections. Although the magnitude of strain and deflection response increased with wheel load increase, the trends between track sections did not change.

The subgrade stresses were measured only in track sections 17E (concrete sleepers) and 18B (wood sleepers). A comparison of these results was made to evaluate the effect of sleeper type on resilient stress response. The analysis of the data indicated that there were significant differences between the subgrade stresses measured in the wood and concrete sleeper track sections. The concrete sections produced resilient subgrade stresses which were higher than those in the wood sleeper sections for the range of wheel loads monitored.

5.3.4. GEOTRACK Parameters

The material parameters for the rails, sleepers and fasteners representing the FAST track conditions are given in Table 5.4. The track geometries, ballast layer thicknesses, and sleeper spacings are given in Table 5.2. The ballast, subballast, and subgrade resilient moduli formulations for the FAST track from Refs. 5.19, 5.20 and 5.21, respectively, are given in Table 5.5 together with assumed Poisson's ratios, assumed coefficients of lateral total earth pressure at rest, K , and measured unit weights (Ref. 5.22) for these same materials.

Table 5.4 Sleeper, rail and fastener properties

| Table 5.4 Sleeper, rail and fastener properties | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| A) SLEEPER | | | |
| Variable | Units | Wood | Concrete |
| Spacing | in. (mm) | 19.5 (495) | 24 (610) |
| Length | ft (m) | 8.5 (2.6) | 8.5 (2.6) |
| Width | in. (mm) | 9.0 (229) | 10.8 (274) |
| Cross-sectional area | in. ² (mm ²) | 63.0 (40600) | 86.6 (55900) |
| Weight | lb (N) | 250 (1110) | 850 (3780) |
| Young's modulus | psi (kPa) | 1.5 × 10 ⁶ (10.3 × 10 ⁶) | 3.0 × 10 ⁶ (20.7 × 10 ⁶) |
| Moment of inertia, I _x | in. ⁴ (cm ⁴) | 257 (10700) | 582 (24200) |
| B) RAIL (CONTINUOUS WELDED) | | | |
| Variable | Units | Value | |
| Spacing | in. (mm) | 59.3 (1510) | |
| Cross-sectional area | in. ² (mm ²) | 13.4 (8650) | |
| Weight per unit length | lb/yd (N/m) | 136 (662) | |
| Young's modulus | psi (kPa) | 30 × 10 ⁶ (207 × 10 ⁶) | |
| Moment of inertia | in. ⁴ (cm ⁴) | 94.9 (3950) | |
| C) FASTENER | | | |
| Variable | Units | Value | |
| Stiffness | lb/in. (MN/m) | 7 × 10 ⁶ (1230) | |

Table 5.5 Soil parameters for GEOTRACK predictions

| Soil Layer | Resilient Modulus, E _r | Modulus Coefficients | | Poisson's Ratio, ν | Earth Pressure Coefficient, K | Unit weight | |
|------------|---|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | | K ₁ | K ₂ | | | lb/cu ft | Mg/m ³ |
| Ballast | $E_r = K_1 + K_2(\theta)$ | 22685* | 425* | 0.3 | 1.0 | 106 | 1.70 |
| Subballast | $E_r = K_1 P_a \left(\frac{\theta}{P_a}\right)^{K_2}$ | 940.8 | 0.69 | 0.4 | 0.75 | 144 | 2.30 |
| Subgrade | $E_r = K_1 P_a \left(\frac{\theta}{P_a}\right)^{K_2}$ | 877 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.75 | 112 | 1.79 |

* for E_r in psi Note: θ = bulk stress, P_a = atmospheric pressure

Parametric studies with the GEOTRACK model have shown that the predicted elastic response of the track structure was relatively insensitive to variations in ballast type, i.e., limestone, traprock or granite. The statistical analysis of the FAST field measurements (Ref. 5.23) also showed that differences in response due to ballast type could not be detected. For these reasons, the material properties for granite ballast were used in all of the computer calculations for comparisons of measured and predicted elastic track responses.

Figure 5.9 shows the idealized soil layers used in the GEOTRACK model to represent the FAST track conditions for 380 mm (15 in.) and 530 mm (21 in.) ballast depths.

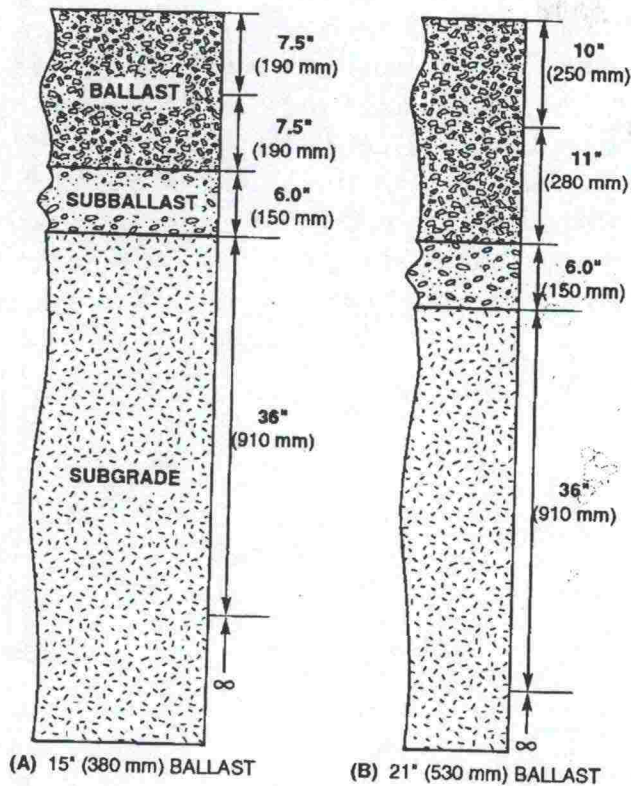


Fig. 5.9 Soil layers for GEOTRACK analysis

The loading conditions analyzed using the GEOTRACK computer model involved four axles, with equal wheel loads of either 22, 45, 89, or 146 kN (5000, 10000, 20000 or 32900 lb.). The axle spacings of 1490 to 1980 mm (59 to 78 in.) are representative of the wheel trucks and wheel truck coupling distances found on typical rolling stock.

To indicate the relative layer stiffnesses, the resilient moduli values determined from the final iteration of GEOTRACK are given in Tables 5.6, 5.7, and 5.8 for the various track conditions, soil layers, and wheel loads used for the comparisons between measured and predicted resilient responses. These moduli were based on the weighted average bulk stresses at the midpoints of the corresponding layers or sublayers. For the underlying infinite depth subgrade layer, the bulk stresses were arbitrarily selected at about 0.6 m (2 feet) below the top of this layer.

5.3.5. Comparison of Measurements and Predictions

The measured average values are shown in Figs. 5.10 and 5.11 as triangles or circles. The 95% confidence interval above and below each average is shown as a vertical line. The results from the GEOTRACK model are shown as solid curved lines. The measured strains for sections with wood sleepers were much larger than the corresponding strains in concrete sleeper sections for all wheel loads. A possible explanation for the differences in measured ballast strains in concrete and wood sleeper sections is the

sleeper seating effect in the wood sleeper sections, as previously discussed. The magnitude of the measured strains for both track sections generally increased as wheel load increased, roughly parallel to the predicted strain curve shown on Fig. 5.10a. The single predicted ballast strain curve shown represents wood and concrete sleeper sections having a 380 mm (15 in.) ballast depth and wood sleeper sections having a 530 mm (21 in.) ballast depth. Although the GEOTRACK model did show differences in ballast strains for these three cases, the differences were very small and much less than the 95% confidence limits of the measured response. The ballast strains measured in the concrete sleeper sections tend to be in general agreement with those predicted by the computer model, while the measured wood sleeper strains are much higher than predicted.

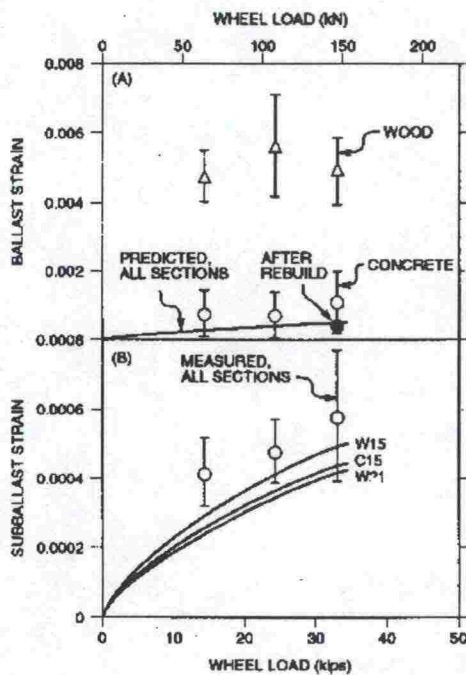


Fig. 5.10 Ballast and subballast strains

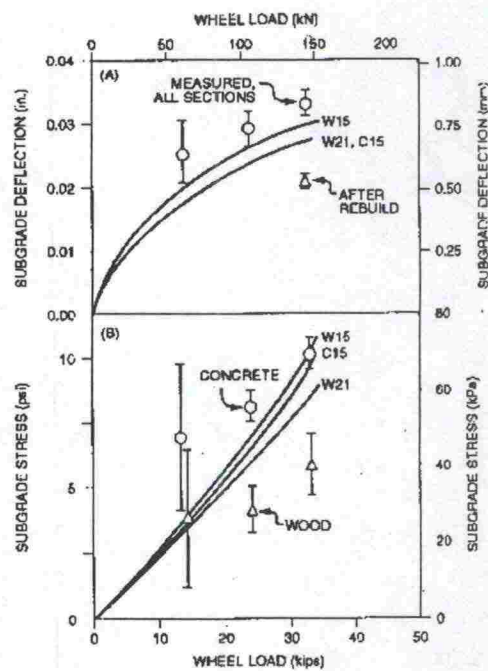


Fig. 5.11 Subgrade stress and deflection

Although the measured subballast strains (Fig. 5. 10b) were generally larger than those predicted for all wheel loads and track conditions, the magnitudes are in general agreement. The predictions show that the subballast strains increase at a decreasing rate as the wheel load increases. The predictions also show that as ballast depth increases, the subballast strains decrease, and that wood sleeper sections produce larger subballast strains than concrete sleeper sections. Although the statistical analysis showed that there were no significant differences in the measured subballast strain caused by varying track conditions compared to the variability of the field measurements, the measurements actually show the same trend as that predicted by the model. For example, the average subballast strains for the wood sleeper sections with 380 mm (15 in.) ballast (W15) were

actually larger than those measured in concrete sleeper sections with 380 mm (15 in.) ballast (C15). Also, the average measured subballast strains in track sections having wood sleepers with 530 mm (21 in.) ballast depth (W21) were the smallest, just as predicted by GEOTRACK. This suggests that there may actually be differences in subballast strains between the track sections, but that detection of such small differences is limited by existing field variability.

The predicted values of subgrade deflection (Fig. 5.11a) were obtained by taking the differences between the calculated vertical deflections at the subgrade surface and the vertical deflections 3.05 m (10 feet) below the subgrade surface. This corresponds to the locations of the reference anchors on the extensometers used for the field measurements. The predicted subgrade deflections increased at a decreasing rate as the wheel load increased. The measured results are consistent with this trend. The subgrade deflections at FAST would be expected to show a marked decrease in magnitude for wheel loads below 44.5 kN (10000 lb.), but field data were not available for these low service loads. The measured subgrade deflections were generally 10 to 15 percent larger than those predicted by the GEOTRACK model. The predictions show that subgrade deflections decrease as ballast depth increases for wood sleeper sections, and that wood sleeper sections having a 530 mm (21 in.) ballast depth result in subgrade deflections of the same magnitude as concrete sleeper sections with a 380 mm (15 in.) ballast depth.

The measured values of resilient subgrade vertical stresses (Fig. 5.11b) were obtained only for one concrete and wood sleeper section, each having 380 mm (15 in.) ballast depth. Unlike the strains and deflections, the subgrade stresses increase at a slightly increasing rate as the wheel load increases. The reason could be a result of the ballast stiffness increase with total wheel load (Tables 5.6, 5.7 and 5.8).

Although the stress measurements at any particular MGT level were quite variable in both wood and concrete sleeper sections, the average of these field measurements over traffic levels from 27 to 2670 GN (3 to 300 MGT) did show that the concrete sleeper sections resulted in higher vertical stresses than the wood sleeper sections. However, the GEOTRACK model results do not show this trend. The difference between the concrete sleeper and wood sleeper measurements may have been caused by differences in sleeper support conditions which would be amplified by the differences in sleeper stiffnesses. Since the GEOTRACK model considers homogeneous isotropic layers supporting the track bed, variations in the sleeper support conditions such as centerbinding cannot be taken into account.

Of the factors considered for the GEOTRACK predictions, ballast depth has the largest effect upon subgrade stresses. As shown in Fig. 5.11b for wood sleeper sections, the subgrade stresses tend to decrease as ballast depth increases. Field data were not available from FAST to validate this conclusion, but Ref. 10.16 confirms this trend.

Table 5.6 GEOTRACK parameters and soil moduli for FAST comparisons-- Part A

Conditions: wood sleeper with 19.5 in. (495 mm) spacing; 15 in. (380 mm) ballast depth; 4-axle superposition.

| Soil Layer | Subdivided Layer Depth | | Wheel Load | | Soil Modulus, E_r | |
|------------|------------------------|-----|------------|-------|---------------------|-----|
| | in. | mm | lb | kN | psi | MPa |
| Ballast | 7.5 | 190 | 5000 | 22.3 | 25900 | 178 |
| | | | 10000 | 44.5 | 28250 | 195 |
| | | | 20000 | 89.0 | 33200 | 229 |
| | | | 32090 | 142.8 | 39750 | 274 |
| | 7.5 | 190 | 5000 | 22.3 | 24850 | 171 |
| | | | 10000 | 44.5 | 25850 | 178 |
| | | | 20000 | 89.0 | 28150 | 194 |
| | | | 32090 | 142.8 | 31500 | 217 |
| Subballast | 6.0 | 152 | 5000 | 22.3 | 7650 | 53 |
| | | | 10000 | 44.5 | 9550 | 66 |
| | | | 20000 | 89.0 | 13250 | 91 |
| | | | 32090 | 142.8 | 17850 | 123 |
| Subgrade | 36.0 | 914 | 5000 | 22.3 | 4500 | 31 |
| | | | 10000 | 44.5 | 6100 | 42 |
| | | | 20000 | 89.0 | 9850 | 68 |
| | | | 32090 | 142.8 | 15350 | 106 |
| | ∞ | | 5000 | 22.3 | 10200 | 70 |
| | | | 10000 | 44.5 | 11300 | 78 |
| | | | 20000 | 89.0 | 13550 | 93 |
| | | | 32090 | 142.8 | 16600 | 114 |

Table 5.7 GEOTRACK parameters and soil moduli for FAST comparisons -Part B

Conditions: wood sleeper with 19.5 in. (495 mm) spacing; 21 in. (533 mm) ballast depth; 4-axle superposition.

| Soil Layer | Subdivided Layer Depth | | Wheel Load | | Soil Modulus, E_r | |
|------------|------------------------|-----|------------|-------|---------------------|-----|
| | in. | mm | lb | kN | psi | MPa |
| Ballast | 10.0 | 254 | 5000 | 22.3 | 25750 | 177 |
| | | | 10000 | 44.5 | 27900 | 192 |
| | | | 20000 | 89.0 | 32200 | 222 |
| | | | 32090 | 142.8 | 37850 | 261 |
| | 11.0 | 279 | 5000 | 22.3 | 25100 | 173 |
| | | | 10000 | 44.5 | 25950 | 179 |
| | | | 20000 | 89.0 | 27900 | 192 |
| | | | 32090 | 142.8 | 30650 | 211 |
| Subballast | 6.0 | 152 | 5000 | 22.3 | 8200 | 56 |
| | | | 10000 | 44.5 | 9850 | 68 |
| | | | 20000 | 89.0 | 13100 | 90 |
| | | | 32090 | 142.8 | 17100 | 118 |
| Subgrade | 36.0 | 914 | 5000 | 22.3 | 5150 | 35 |
| | | | 10000 | 44.5 | 6700 | 46 |
| | | | 20000 | 89.0 | 10200 | 70 |
| | | | 32090 | 142.8 | 15250 | 105 |
| | ∞ | | 5000 | 22.3 | 11200 | 77 |
| | | | 10000 | 44.5 | 12300 | 85 |
| | | | 20000 | 89.0 | 14450 | 100 |
| | | | 32090 | 142.8 | 17350 | 120 |

Table 5.8 GEOTRACK parameters and soil moduli for FAST comparisons - Part C

Conditions: concrete sleeper with 24 in. (610 mm) spacing; 15 in. (380 mm) ballast depth; 4-axle superposition

| Soil Layer | Subdivided Layer Depth | | Wheel Load | | Soil Modulus, E_r | |
|------------|------------------------|-----|------------|-------|---------------------|-----|
| | in. | mm | lb | kN | psi | MPa |
| Ballast | 7.5 | 190 | 32090 | 142.8 | 40400 | 278 |
| | 7.5 | 190 | | | 31900 | 220 |
| Subballast | 6.0 | 152 | | | 18250 | 126 |
| Subgrade | 36.0 | 914 | | | 17000 | 117 |
| | ∞ | | | | 19050 | 131 |

FAST test section 22 was rebuilt and instrumented in 1979, after approximately 3800 GN (425 MGT) of traffic. Details of the rebuilding procedure and instrumentation plan can be found in Refs. 5.17 and 5.18. The rebuild involved removal of the track structure, followed by excavation of the ballast and subballast layers and the top of the subgrade. The exposed subgrade surface was wetted and compacted with a vibratory roller, using sufficient roller coverages to obtain field dry densities equivalent to 95% of the maximum dry densities obtained from modified compaction test ASTM D1557. No subballast was added; instead, the ballast was placed directly on the subgrade.

Prior to placing the ballast, extensometers were installed in holes drilled into the prepared subgrade at locations to be subsequently below rail seats. The extensometer casings were 3.05 m (10 feet) long sections of continuous PVC pipe, grouted into the subgrade at the bottom anchor. The top of the extensometer was located at the subgrade surface.

Inductance coils like those used in sections 17, 18, and 20 were installed in pairs to measure the total vertical ballast strains beneath the rail seats. The bottom coil in each pair was placed on the subgrade surface before the ballast was added. The top coil was placed on the ballast surface beneath the sleeper, but not attached to the sleeper.

Stress cells installed in the subgrade surface provided measurement of resilient vertical stress under the rail seats and under the sleeper centers.

The predictions in Figs. 5.10 and 5.11 were based on sections 17, 18, and 20 which had 380 to 530 mm (15 to 21 in.) of ballast with 15 cm (6 in.) of subballast. The new section 22 had only 380 mm (15 in.) of ballast. Nevertheless, a comparison of the resilient measurements from section 22 with the predictions will help assess the validity of the computer model.

Measurements of resilient ballast strains in both wood and concrete sleeper sections following the FAST rebuild have been obtained for up to 1200 GN (135 MGT) of additional traffic. The new data from both wood and concrete sleeper sections were not significantly different. Hence the averaged resilient ballast strain value for both sections for heavy car wheel loads is shown as a solid circle on Fig. 5.10a. The rebuild data showed much less variability between the measured responses, resulting in a very narrow confidence interval (not shown) for the mean response. The close agreement between the rebuild data and the predicted response supports the contention that sleeper lift-up and sleeper-ballast gap closure was the cause of the large ballast strains measured in the wood sleeper sections during the previous FAST experiments, where the upper coils were attached to the sleepers. The stress gages at the subgrade surface were too few and showed too large a variability for quantitative interpretation. However, the wood and concrete sections appeared to have about the same magnitude of subgrade stress, with values that tended to be equal to, or higher than, those in Fig. 5.11b. A higher subgrade stress would be expected because section 22 had a 380 mm (15 in.) depth from sleeper to subgrade, whereas sections 17, 18, and 20 had 530 to 690 mm (21 to 27 in.) depths, which included subballast layers.

The resilient subgrade deflection readings for the rebuilt section were analyzed for 146 kN (32900lb) wheel loadings. There were no significant differences between the responses of the wood and concrete sleeper sections. These findings are consistent with

the measurements obtained in sections 17, 18, and 20. The pooled average and 95% confidence limits for the dynamic subgrade deflections in section 22 after the rebuild are shown in Fig. 5.11a. The rebuild readings were on the order of 60 to 70% of the previous values. Field borings indicated that the subgrade in the rebuilt sections was considerably stiffer than the initial conditions in FAST sections 17, 18, and 20.

5.4. GEOTRACK Parametric Comparisons

In order to investigate the sensitivity of the GEOTRACK model to the main track variables, a parametric study was done. Table 5.9 gives the fixed and variable track properties that were used for the comparisons. The nominal case is representative of a mainline wood sleeper track. No stress-dependent moduli formulations and soil properties were used for these comparative cases, since program iterations with stress-dependent moduli would have led to changes in soil moduli as the other variables were changed. For all cases, a single wheel load of 146 kN (32900 lb.) was used. The main responses studied were rail seat load, vertical displacements of sleepers and soil layers, vertical stresses at the ballast and subgrade surfaces, and track modulus.

| Table 5.9 Fixed and variable track properties for single axle parametric study | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|-------------------------------|
| A) FIXED PARAMETERS | | | | |
| Parameter | Value | | | |
| Number of layers | 2 | | | |
| Subgrade modulus, MPa (psi) | 55 (8000) | | | |
| Subgrade Poisson's ratio | 0.4 | | | |
| Rail cross-sectional area, mm ² (in. ²) | 86.5 (13.4) | | | |
| Rail Young's modulus, kPa (psi) | 207 x 10 ⁶ (30 x 10 ⁶) | | | |
| Sleeper length, mm (in.) | 2590 (102) | | | |
| Sleeper width mm (in.) | 229 (9) | | | |
| Wheel load, kN (lb) | 142 (32000) | | | |
| B) VARIABLE PARAMETERS | | | | |
| Parameter | Nominal Value | Values used holding all other parameters at nominal value | | |
| Ballast Young's modulus, MPa (psi) | 310 (45000) | 55 (8000) | 689 (100000) | |
| Ballast depth, mm (in.) | 305 (12) | 152 (6) | 610 (24) | |
| Ballast Poisson's ratio | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.49 | |
| Sleeper spacing, mm (in.) | 495 (19.5) | 254 (10) | 610 (24) | 914 (36) |
| Sleeper moment of inertia, cm ⁴ (in. ⁴) | 10700 (257) | 24200 (582) | | |
| Sleeper Young's modulus, kPa (psi) | 10.3 x 10 ⁶ (1.5 x 10 ⁶) | 3.4 x 10 ⁶ (0.5 x 10 ⁶) | 20.7 x 10 ⁶ (3 x 10 ⁶) | |
| Rail moment of inertia, cm ⁴ (in. ⁴) | 3950 (94.9) | 1610 (38.7) | 2080 (50) | 6240 (150) |
| Rail fastener stiffness, MN/m (lb/in.) | 1230 (7 x 10 ⁶) | 18 (0.1 x 10 ⁶) | 879 (0.5 x 10 ⁶) | 176 (1 x 10 ⁶) |

The vertical soil displacement predicted at locations beneath the rail seat, using the nominal track parameters, is shown in Fig. 5.12. The displacement decreases with increasing depth, but even at 2.03 m (80 in.), the vertical deformation accounts for 50% of the total surface deformation.

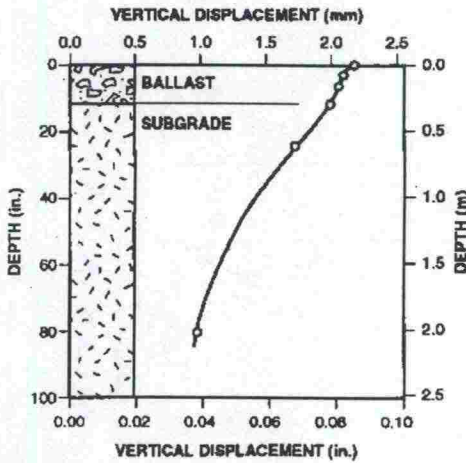


Fig. 5.12 Vertical displacement with depth

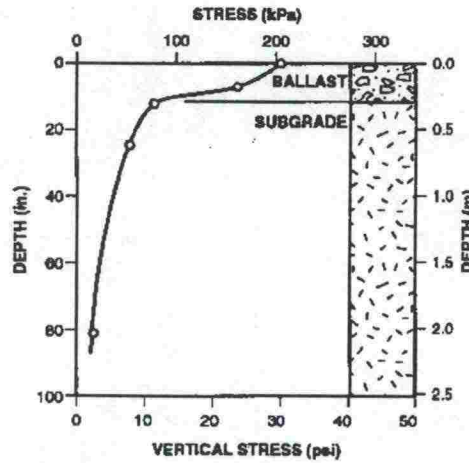


Fig. 5.13 Vertical stress with depth

The vertical stress from the wheel load directly below the rail seat is shown in Fig. 5.13 for the nominal case. The stress attenuation with depth is much more rapid than the displacement. The GEOTRACK model indicates a sharp reduction in vertical stress at the subgrade interface, attributable to the stiffer ballast layer overlying a softer subgrade.

The horizontal variations of vertical stresses at the ballast and subgrade surfaces beneath the loaded sleeper are shown in Fig. 5.14a for the nominal case. These stresses are highest beneath the rail seat. At the ballast-subgrade interface, the stresses are small but more uniform than at the ballast surface.

Vertical ballast strains for the nominal case with a 300 mm (12 in.) ballast depth are shown in Fig. 5.14b. The strain pattern under the loaded sleeper follows the stress distribution pattern, with the largest strains occurring beneath the rail seat.

The distribution of the applied wheel load to the track structure rail seats is shown in Fig. 5.15a for the nominal case. The ballast tension release option was used for the parametric study computer runs, which resulted in the applied load being distributed to only the loaded sleeper and two sleepers on each side. The rail seat at the loaded sleeper has approximately 36% of the applied load, while the second rail seat on each side has 22% and the third rail seat has 10% of the applied load.

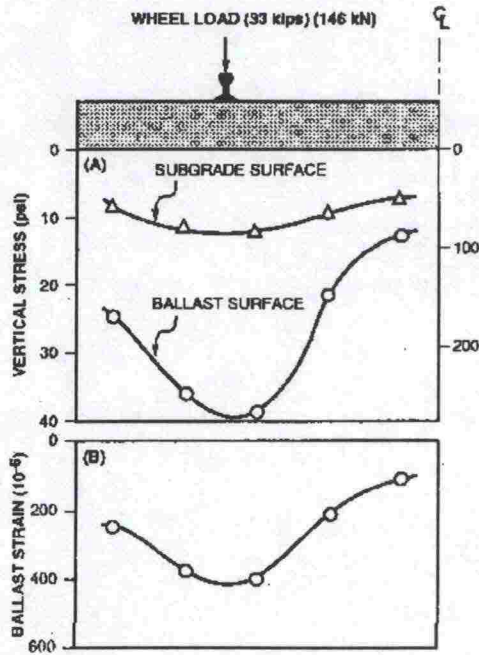


Fig. 5.14 Vertical stresses
and ballast strain along sleeper

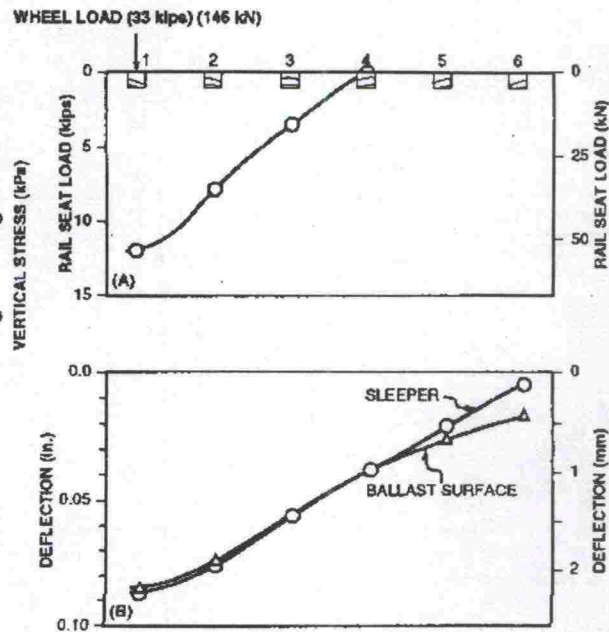


Fig. 5.15 Rail seat load and
vertical deflections along rail

The vertical sleeper displacements and the ballast surface displacements beneath the rail seats for the nominal case are shown in Fig. 5.15b. Although the rail seat loads on sleepers four through six are negligible, the sleeper deflections at these points are not. The effect of the tension release can be seen by the loss of contact between sleepers five and six and the ballast surface.

The predicted track response beneath the applied wheel load for the eighteen variations in conditions in Table 5.9 are compared in Figs. 5.16 and 5.17 with results for the nominal case. In these figures, the horizontal lines represent the nominal results. The vertical lines, labeled with the values of the track parameters used in the sensitivity study, show the range of predicted effect of each individual parameter. These comparisons were made for locations directly under the applied wheel load. The effects of these conditions on track response, both parallel to the rail and parallel to the loaded central sleeper, can generally be inferred by making corresponding adjustments to the trends presented for the nominal case in Figs., 5.12, 5.13 and 5.14.

The rail seat load was affected most by the sleeper spacing (Fig. 5.16a). As the sleeper spacing increased from 250 to 910 mm (10 to 36 in.), the load applied to the sleeper beneath the wheel increased by a factor of about 3. The rail moment of inertia was the next most influencing factor on rail seat load. An increase in this factor from 1610 to 6240 cm^4 (38.7 to 150 in^4) decreased the rail seat load by 40%. Sleeper properties (E and I) and ballast Poisson's ratio had a negligible effect on the rail seat load.

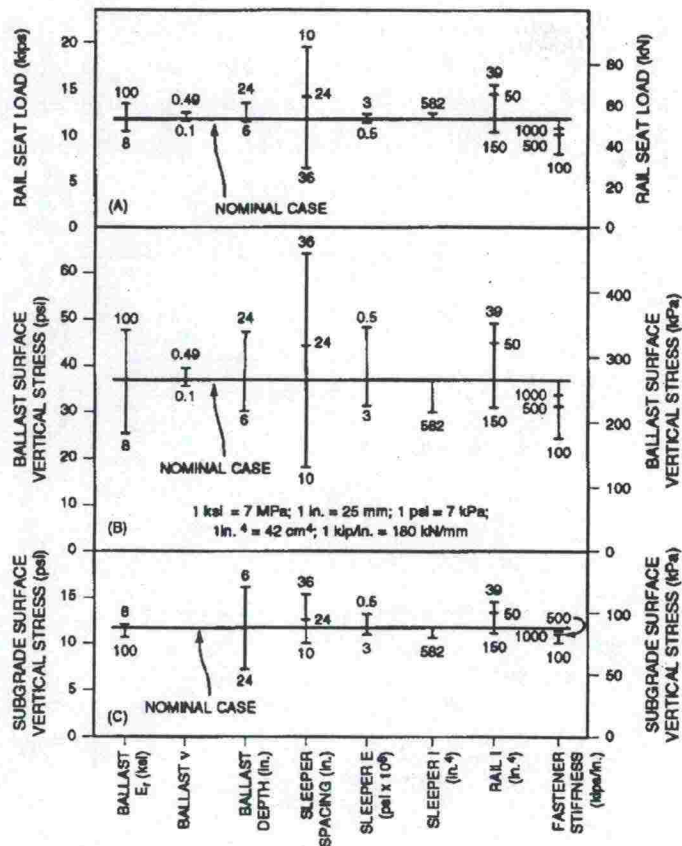


Fig. 5.16 Effect of variable parameters on stress and rail seat load

The vertical stress at the sleeper-ballast interface beneath the point of wheel load application was affected most by sleeper spacing (Fig. 5.16b). As the sleeper spacing increased from 250 to 910 mm (10 to 36 in.), the load increased by a factor of about 4. Significant increases in ballast stress were also caused by an increase in ballast Young's modulus and ballast depth, and by a decrease in sleeper Young's modulus and rail moment of inertia. Ballast Poisson's ratio and sleeper moment of inertia had much smaller effects.

The subgrade surface vertical stress beneath the wheel was affected most by the ballast depth (Fig. 5.16c). A decrease in ballast layer thickness from 610 to 150 mm (24 to 6 in.) more than doubled the subgrade stress. An increase in sleeper spacing from 250 to 910 mm (10 to 36 in.) increased the subgrade stress by 50%. Sleeper Young's modulus and rail moment of inertia had a smaller, but still significant, effect on subgrade stress. Ballast Young's modulus, ballast Poisson's ratio, and sleeper moment of inertia had negligible effects on the subgrade stress.

A decrease in fastener stiffness by a factor of 70 did significantly decrease the rail seat load, ballast surface stress and subgrade surface stress (Fig. 5.16). However, even with this very large change in fastener stiffness, this parameter was not among those causing the largest changes in the track response. In fact, a change in fastener stiffness from 1226 MN/m (7×10^6 lb./in.) to 175 MN/m (1×10^6 lb./in.) resulted in insignificant changes in the above track responses.

The sleeper vertical deflection beneath the wheel load, which is equal to the ballast surface deflection at the same location, was not affected more than 20% by the changes in any of the track parameters (Fig. 5.17a). The track variables having the largest effect were ballast Young's modulus, ballast depth, sleeper spacing, rail moment of inertia, and fastener stiffness. Negligible effects were caused by the changes in ballast Poisson's ratio and sleeper moment of inertia.

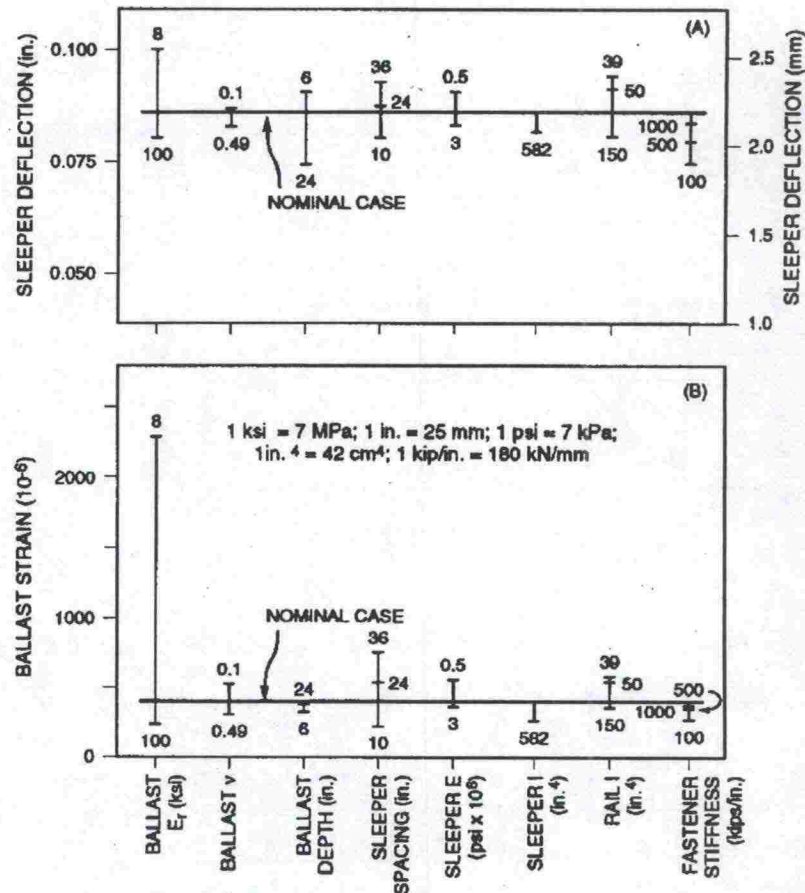


Fig. 5.17 Effect of variable parameters on deflection and ballast strain

The average ballast vertical strain was calculated by dividing the differential displacement between the upper and lower ballast surfaces by the initial layer thickness. By far the greatest effect on ballast vertical strain was caused by the change in ballast Young's modulus (Fig. 5.17b). A decrease in modulus from 689 to 55 MPa (100000 to 8000 psi) caused an increase in ballast strain by a factor of about 9. However, sleeper spacing also had a large influence on ballast strain. An increase in sleeper spacing from 250 to 910 mm (10 to 36 in.) increased ballast strain by a factor of 3. Ballast Poisson's ratio, sleeper Young's modulus and rail moment of inertia had approximately a factor of 2 influence on ballast strain. Ballast layer depth had the smallest influence on the ballast strain.

The total ballast strains for the 150 and 610 mm (6 and 24 in.) layer depths were smaller than the strain for the nominal 300 mm (12 in.) depth. The reason for this trend is that the strain distributions through the layers were very different for the various ballast depths (Fig. 5.18). Analysis of the strain distributions for various layer thicknesses can

be very important when developing methods for track settlement predictions, based on representative soil elements and stresses for use in laboratory stress path approaches. For constant layer thickness, variations in other track parameters did not result in such large differences in ballast strain distribution, so the bar graphs shown in Fig. 5.17b can be interpreted more easily.

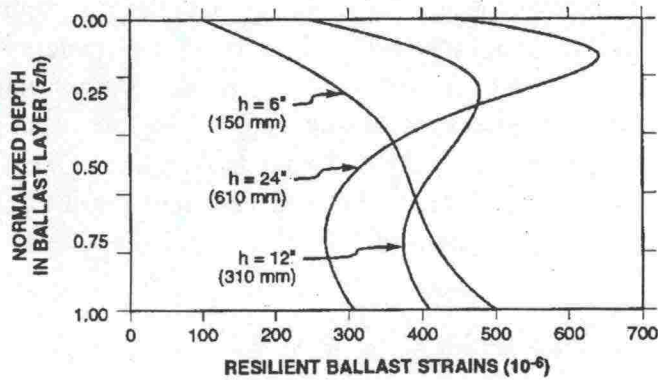


Fig. 5.18 Vertical ballast strain distribution

Track modulus was also predicted for each case using the rail deflections calculated by the GEOTRACK program. The effects of variations in track conditions on track modulus are shown in Fig. 5.19.

The parameter influencing the track modulus most was fastener stiffness (Fig. 5.19). The decrease in fastener stiffness decreased track modulus by approximately 50%. However, actual variations in the fastener stiffness resulting from different types of rail fasteners and pads currently used in the industry would not have as large a large as used in this study. A variation of 10% from the nominal value of 1226 MN/m (7 x 100 lb./in.) would be reasonable for the types of rail fasteners commonly used. Track modulus was increased by about 10 to 20% for the increase in ballast Young's modulus and ballast depth, and decrease in sleeper spacing and rail moment of inertia. The ballast Poisson's ratio and sleeper moment of inertia had negligible influence on the track modulus.

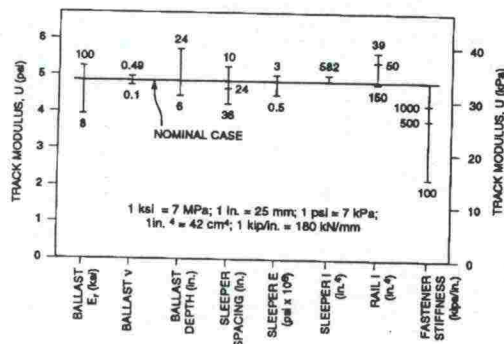


Fig. 5.19 Effect of variable parameters on track modulus

Figure 5.20 shows the vertical stress distributions beneath the sleeper at a) the ballast surface, and b) the ballast-subgrade interface. The curves in Fig. 5.20 are for sleepers having stiffnesses of two times and one-third the nominal case stiffness. As sleeper stiffness increased from the nominal case, the sleeper approximated the behavior of a rigid footing supported by an elastic foundation. The maximum vertical stress at the ballast surface occurred at the sleeper ends and generally decreased towards the sleeper centerline. As sleeper stiffness decreased from the nominal case, the maximum ballast surface vertical stress beneath the rail seat increased and the trend was analogous to that of a flexible footing on a stiff foundation. The maximum stress occurred beneath the load point and decreased toward the sleeper end and sleeper centerline. As sleeper stiffnesses increased, the maximum vertical stress at the subgrade surface decreased and was generally more uniform across the sleeper. The magnitudes and distributions of the subgrade vertical stresses were, however, quite similar for all of the sleeper bending stiffnesses.

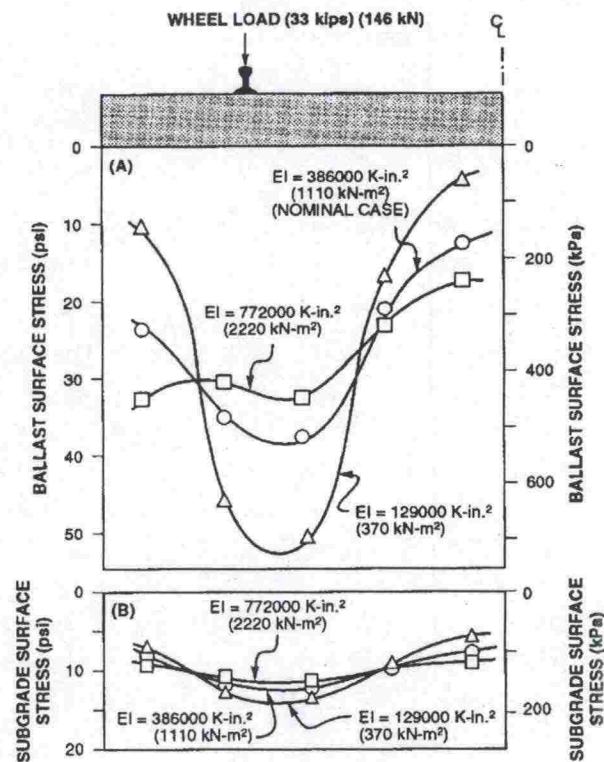


Fig. 5.20 Effect of sleeper stiffness on vertical stress along sleeper

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3 MUUTA TIETOA

3.1 MINNESOTA ROAD RESEARCH (MN/ROAD RESEARCH PROJECT)

<http://mnroad.dot.state.mn.us/general.html>

PAVEMENT SENSORS

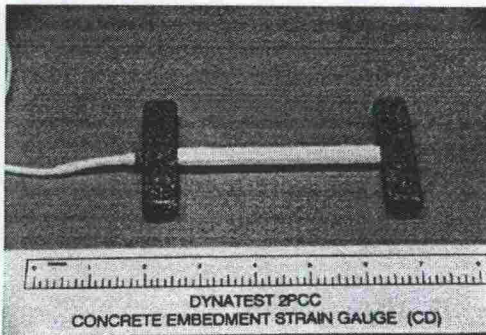
Biaxial Strain Gage (BS).

The Biaxial Strain Gage (BS) consists of four electrical resistance strain gauges embedded in an asphalt mastic mix having dimensions of 152.4mm x 152.4mm x 12.7mm (6" x 6" x 1/2").

Two of the gauges are orientated in the longitudinal direction and two of the gauges at 90 degrees in the transverse direction. There are 40 Biaxial Strain Gages located in Cell 26 of the Low Volume Roadway. They were designed by the Alberta Research Council. [cost: \$480.00 each]

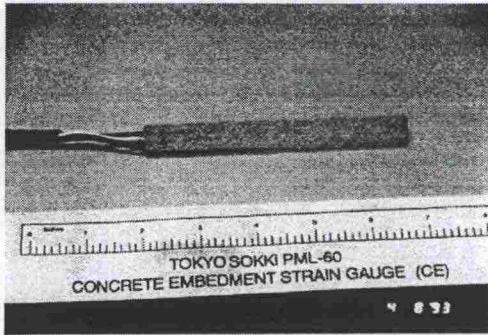
Concrete Embedment Strain Gage (CD).

These gages will be used to monitor dynamic strains. This type of embedment strain gauge consists of electrical resistance strain gauges embedded within a strip of glass-fiber reinforced epoxy, with transverse steel anchors at each end of the strip to form an H-shape. The CDs are Dynatest 2PCC models. [cost: \$530.00 each]



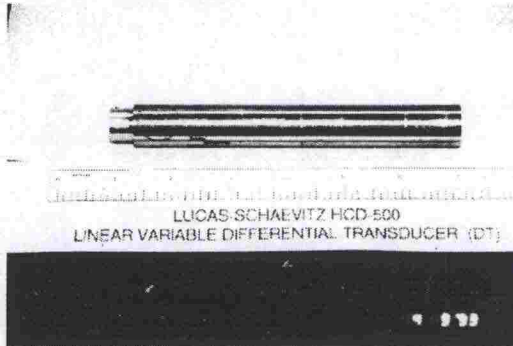
Concrete Embedment Strain Gage (CE).

Another type of Concrete Embedment Strain Gage was designed by Tokyo Sokki. It is the PML-60 Model. The purpose of this test will be to measure dynamic strains under both real traffic and calibrated trucks. Using this data, the stress and strain ranges in the pavement will be determined. Stranded wire gauges designed for measurement of interior strains in concrete under loading tests. The gauge and lead wires are hermetically sealed between thin resin plates. The gauge is coated with a coarse grit to bond the gauge to the concrete. [cost: \$81.00 each]



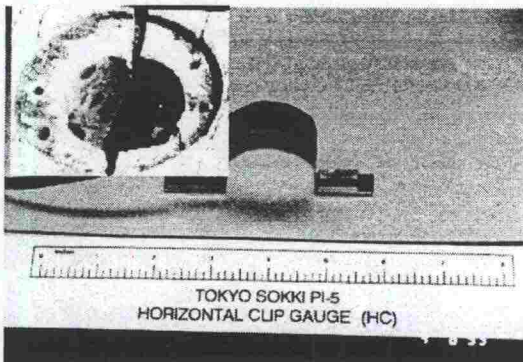
Linear Variable Differential Transducer (DT).

There are 119 Schaevitz HCD-500 DT sensors spread throughout the project. Vertical deflection will be measured to assess displacements in surface, base, and subgrade materials due to load. The data will be used to verify analytical models and to determine failure criteria. The linear variable differential transformer (LVDT) is an electro_mechanical device that produces an electrical output proportional to the displacement of a separate, moveable core. It consists of a primary coil and two secondary coils spaced on a cylindrical form. A free-moving rod-shaped ferro-magnetic core inside the coil assembly alters the relative coupling of the transformer windings. When the primary coil is energized, voltages are induced in the secondary coils. The net output of the transducer is the algebraic sum of the magnitude of these two voltages which corresponds to the change in core position or displacement. [cost: \$352.00 each]



Horizontal Clip Gage (HC).

The Horizontal Clip Gage measures horizontal movements of the concrete slabs at the saw cut joints. One end of each U-shaped steel strip is connected to the concrete on either side of a joint allowing the HC to measure the space between two slabs as they move. There are 80 HC's on the project. HCs model is Tokyo Sokki PI-5. [cost: \$228.00 each]

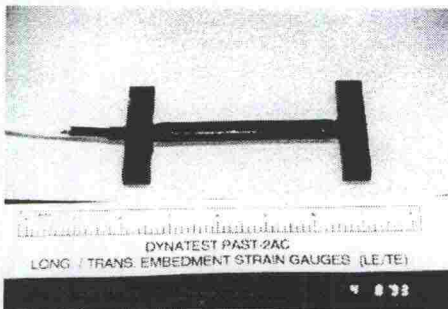


HC Installed

Longitudinal Embedment Strain Gage (LE).

Transverse Embedment Strain Gage (TE).

Horizontal Strains in asphalt concrete will be measured to collect data related to the current failure criteria used in mechanistic-empirical pavement design procedures. The data will also provide means for comparing the results of analytical models. This type of embedment strain gauge consists of electrical resistance strain gauges embedded within a strip of glass-fiber reinforced epoxy, with transverse steel anchors at each end of the strip, to form an H-shape. LEs and TEs are Dynatest PAST-2AC. [cost: \$785.00 each].



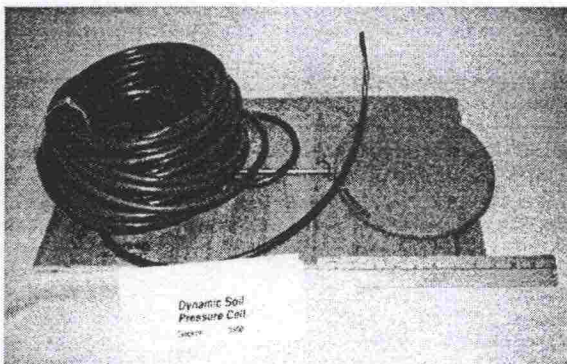
Piezo-Accelerometer (PA).

There are six Kistler Model 8628B50 Piezo-Accelerometers located in in 7 different test cells in the MnRoad Project. Accelerometers will be used to measure vertical acceleration of the pavement surface under the influence of moving vehicles which allows the calculation of vertical deformation by double integration. [cost: \$270.00 each, cable \$4.00/ft]



Dynamic Soil Pressure Cell (PG).

The MnRoad project has 106 Geokon 3500 Dynamic Soil Pressure Cells with Ashcroft K1 Transducers. Vertical pressure sensors will be used to measure the vertical stress distribution in the base and subgrade layers. The relationship of this stress distribution to the stress dependency of the unbound material behavior will also be investigated. These sensors are large diameter soil stress cells consisting of two circular steel plates welded together around their rims to create a cell approximately 152.4mm (6 inches) thick. The space between the plates is liquid-filled. A steel tube connects the liquid to an electrical pressure transducer mounted several inches from the cell. The pressure transducer responds to changes in total stress applied to the material in which the cell is embedded. [cost: \$791.00 each].



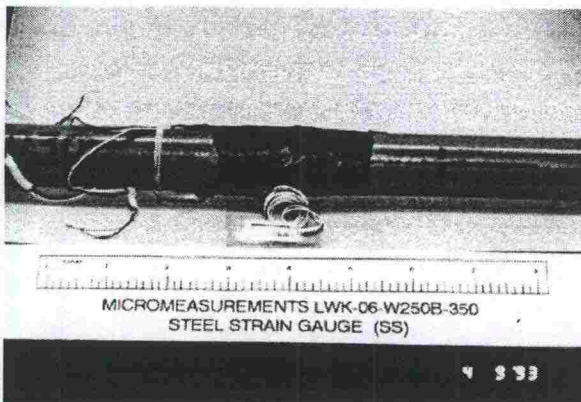
Dynamic Soil Pressure Cell (PK).

Vertical pressure data will be used to determine the vertical stress distribution in the base and subgrade layers. The relationship of this stress dependency of the unbound material behavior will also be investigated. These sensors are small diameter, soil stress cells consisting of a liquid-filled hollow steel cell approximately 50.8mm (2") in diameter and 12.7mm (.5") thick, with an electrical pressure transducer housed within the cell. The pressure transducer responds to changes in total stress applied to the material in which the cell is embedded. PK is Kulite 0234 type. [cost: \$223.00 each].



Steel Strain Gage (SS).

There are 180 (or 45 sets of 4) Steel Strain Gages located in the concrete sections of the project. The strain gauge on steel dowels test will measure the efficiency of shear transfer between slabs. The weldable strain gauges shall be encapsulated in fiberglass-reinforced epoxy-phenolic. The gauge shall have an integral, etched Teflon, 3-wire lead system, pre-soldered directly to the gauge terminals. Micromed LWK-06-W250B-350 is the model Steel Strain Gage used for the MnRoad Project. [cost: \$102.00/pack of 5].



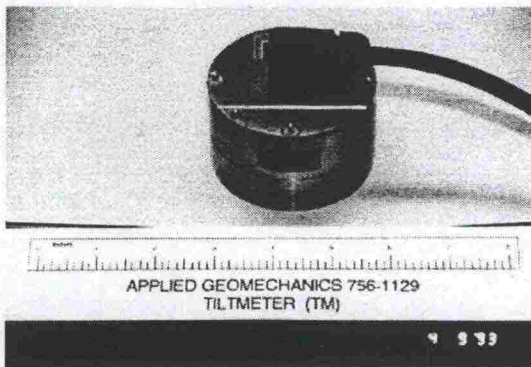
Transverse Embedment Strain Gage (TE).

Please refer to Longitudinal Embedment Strain Gage (LE).

Tiltmeter (TM).

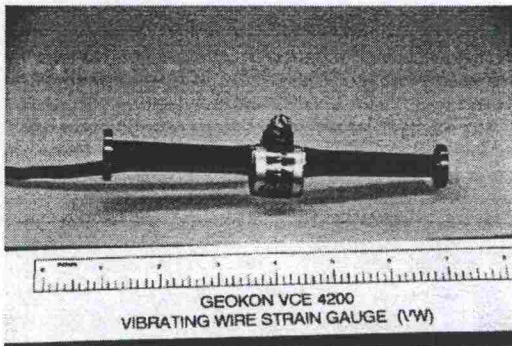
There are 15 Tiltmeters on the project which are located in an "L" formation in Cell 39. Tiltmeters will be used to correlate the slopes at different parts of the slabs with the measured long

term strains. These sensors use precision electrolytic transducers to detect angular motion. The transducers operate on the fundamental principle that a bubble, suspended in a liquid-filled case, is always bisected by the vertical gravity vector. As the transducer tilts, the case moves around the bubble, linearly changing the electrical resistance measured through the electrolyte. [cost: \$1590.00 each]



Vibrating Wire Strain Gage (VW).

There are 162 Geokon 4200 Vibrating Wire Strain Gages located in nine different rigid pavement sections of the MnRoad project. The purpose of this test will be to study the effects of temperature and humidity variations on structural response and the effect of creep and shrinkage on curl and warp of the slab. The vibrating wire strain gauge consists of a taut wire that is anchored between two end flanges and surrounded by a protective tube. The wire is mechanically excited, causing it to vibrate at its natural frequency. The resonant frequency of the wire changes with the tension. Thus the strain exerted on the flanges is related to the frequency of vibration. [cost: \$148.00 each].



SUBSURFACE SENSORS

Thermocouple (TC).

The Thermocouples measure the temperature in the pavement surface layers, the base and subgrade.

Model T-Type

Moisture Block (WM).

The Moisture Block sensors measure subsurface unfrozen moisture content.

Model Watermark 200-x

Dynamic Pore Water Pressure Cell (DW).

These sensors are semi-conductor strain gauge peizometers that are used to measure rapid changing positive pore water pressure in over saturated thawing soils subjected to dynamic loading conditions.

Model Geokon 3410S

Thermistor in Dynamic Pore Water Pressure Cell (XD).

These sensors measure the temperature at the DW sensors.

Open Stand Pipe (OS).

The open stand pipes consist of pipe buried vertical into the ground to measure the level of the water table.

Static Lateral Pressure Cell (PL).

These sensors are used to measure the stress distribution in the base, sub-base and subgrade layers. These gauges are based on the principle that the frequency of a vibrating wire will change as the wire is stretched or loosened.

Model Geokon 4800E

Thermistor in Lateral Pressure Cell (XL).

These sensors measure the temperature near the PL sensors.

Static Soil Pressure Cell (PT).

These sensors are used to measure the stress distribution in the base, sub-base and subgrade layers. These gauges are based on the principle that the frequency of a vibrating wire will change as the wire is stretched or loosened.

Model 4800E

Thermistor in Soil Pressure Cell (XT).

These sensors measure the temperature near the PT sensors.

Resistivity Probe (RP).

These sensors measure the depths of freezing and thawing fronts in the granular base and subgrade.

Static Pore Water Pressure Cell (SW).

This sensor is a vibrating wire piezometer used to determine the slowly changing positive pore water pressure in oversaturated thawing soils.

Model Geokon 4500SL

Thermistor in Static Pore Water Pressure Cell (XS).

These sensors measure the temperature near the SW sensors.

Tipping Bucket (TB).

The Tipping Bucket sensors measure the amount of water flow out from the edge drains that have been placed in selected test sections.

Time Domain Reflectometer (TD).

These sensors measure the unfrozen moisture content of unbound pavement layers.

4 HENKILÖITÄ

Tässä on luetteloitu henkilöitä, joiden asiantuntemusta kannattaa suuremman akselipainon tutkimisessa hyödyntää. Kaikkia listattuja henkilöitä on jo haastateltu lyhyesti (referaatit ovat liitteessä 1) ja myös informoitu mahdollisista tulevista yhteydenotoista ja yleisesti tutkimuksen olemassaolosta.

4.1 ANSERI KONSULTIT OY

SEPPO KÄHKÖNEN

Puh. 040 - 548 0277

Fax. 09 - 558 116

Johtoryhmän jäsen, tutkimuksen ohjaus

4.2 VR / MITTAUSRYHMÄ

JUHA TAMMISTO

Puh. 09 - 548 0277

Mittaustoiminta, mittausvaunu

4.3 VR / GEORYHMÄ

JOUKO SUOMALAINEN

Puh. 09 - 7071 (keskus)

Geotekniikka

4.4 VR / SILTARYHMÄ

VILHO ROOS

Puh. 09 - 7071 (keskus)

Sillat

4.5 LÄNSI-UUDENMAAN VESI- JA YMPÄRISTÖYHDISTYS

PEKKA IHALAINEN

Puh. 050 - 5678138

Kiviainekset

HENKILÖITÄ

Anseri Konsultit Oy

Seppo Kähkönen

Puh. 040 - 548 0277

Johtoryhmän jäsen, tutkimuksen ohjaus

Taustaa

Pitkäaikainen ja vankka kokemus rautateiltä, esimerkiksi 60E1 -kiskoselvitys VR:n aikana.

Tärkeitä huomioita

On selvittettävä kriteerit arvioinneille ja etsittävä mitoittavat tekijät, joita ovat esimerkiksi akselipaino, metripaino tai nopeus. Myös yksityisraiteet on selvittettävä, jotta saadaan selville, että minne voidaan ajaa raskailla kuormilla. Dynaaminen aalto kuljettaa päällysrakennetta esimerkiksi soille rakennetuilla radoilla. Tukikiskoilla voidaan rakennetta tukevoittaa ja samalla vähentää suistumisen mahdollisuutta. Jokainen silta on yksittäistapaus. Nopeudet niin silloilla kuten muuallakin ovat kasvaneet. Nykyisin käytetään siirtymälaattoja kaikissa silloissa. Ruotsissa paalutetaan siltojen päät, mikä on kallis ratkaisu. Tutkijakontaktit Ruotsiin (esim KTH Tukholmassa) ovat tärkeitä. Sekä Grazin että Münchenin yliopistoissa on myös paljon tietotaitoa. ORE:n raportit 161 ja 141 ovat hyödyllisiä (eivät ole RHK:n arkistossa), koska käsittelevät siirtymistä 20 tonnista 22,5 tonniin. Suuremmilla nopeuksilla normaali pölkkyrakenne ei enää riitä. Saksassa on jo nyt käytössä laattarakenne joillain rataosilla. Laattarakenteessa betonipölkky upotetaan laattaan joustavan massan avulla.

Venäläinen kalusto

Raskas akselipaino tietyillä rataosilla tulee toistaiseksi kysymykseen ainoastaan venäläisellä kalustolla, sillä suomalaista kalustoa ei ole. Joustamattoman massan ja lovipyörän vaikutukset on kuitenkin selvittettävä. Venäläisellä kalustolla on erilaiset kulkuominaisuudet kuin suomalaisella kalustolla. Esimerkiksi joustamaton massa on venäläisessä telirakenteessa suurempi kuin suomalaisessa. Jo nykyisin rajalla punnitaan ja rekisteröidään akselipaino, määränpää yms. Raskaitten kuljetusten reitit tulisi selvittää määränpäähän saakka. Esimerkiksi kohtauspaikoilla eivät kaikki raiteet ole sopivia 25 tonnille.

Loven merkitys on erityisen tärkeä suurilla akselipainoilla. Myös vaikutukset tärinään on tutkittava. Lovipyörien vaikutus rataan ei ole lineaarinen. Lovipyörien vaikutukset nopeuden funktiona pitäisi tutkia huomioiden nykyisen kaluston ominaisuudet. Tällä hetkellä venäläisten raskaiden kuljetusten maksiminopeus Suomessa on 50-60 km/h, johtuen kalustoteknisistä seikoista. Venäjällä käytetään rakennusajankohdasta riippuen 10-12mm välilevyjä P65 -kiskoja.

Instrumentointi

Vanhat testipaikat kannattaisi hyödyntää, jottei tehdä samaa työtä uudestaan. Nyt tehtävässä instrumentoinnissa vähintään pyörän kehän pituus pitää instrumentoida tai eliminoida lovipyörän ja siniliikkeen vaikutus esimerkiksi riittävän suuurella määrällä havaintoaineistoa. Mittauskohdassa on voitava ajaa molempiin suuntiin. Raide ei saa aiheuttaa häiriötä. Mittauskohdassa käytetään mielellään 50 metrin rauhoittumismatkaa kumpaankin suuntaan. Selittämättömiä poikkeuksia mittaustuloksissa voidaan näin välttää.

VR / mittausryhmä

Juha Tammisto

VR:n mittausryhmä tekee mittauksia erityisesti mittausvaunulla. Mittausryhmällä on myös luettelo kaikista aiemmin toteutetuista mittauksista. Mittausryhmän asemapaikka on Pasilassa VR:n konepaja.

Luotettava mittaustulos vaatii jopa kilometrin pituisen homogeenisen mittauspaikan, jotta vaunun kulku ehtii tasaantua kyseisen rakenteen mukaisesti.

**KIRJALLISUUSLUETTELO,
250 kN:n ja 300 kN:n akselipainot**

Avainsanat: ratarakenne, akselipaino, liikkuva kalusto, geometria, kiskot, kiskoniinnityselimet, ratapölkkyt, tukikerros, alusrakenne, pohjarakenteet, sillat, vaihteet, tärinä, kunnossapito, perusteokset, instrumentointi

Aihealueet

Tässä on esitetty luettelossa käytetyt aihealueet ja niiden tarkempi sisältö. Termejä on myös käännetty englanniksi, ruotsiksi ja saksaksi.

| | Aihealueet: | Tarkempi sisältö |
|----|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Liikkuva kalusto | pyöränlovi, pyörän halkaisija, akseliväli, vaunun pituus |
| 2 | Geometria | kaarresäteet, siirtymäkaaret, kiihtyvyydet, nykäykset |
| 3 | Kiskot | jännitykset, vaakavoimat, kiinnityselimiin kohdistuvat voimat, lämpökäsittelyt, voitelut ja hionnat, reiät, jatkosovitukset, jatkoshitsit |
| 4 | Kiskonkiinnityselimet | ratanaulakiinnitys, suora raideruuvikiinnitys, JT-kiinnitys, K-kiinnitys, SKL 12 -kiinnitys, Pandrol PR341 A ja E-clip kiinnitykset, Skl 14 -kiinnitys |
| 5 | Ratapölkkyt | B63, BV69, B75 (2500mm) ja B86, B89, B75 (2600mm) -betonipölkkyt, puuratapölkky |
| 6 | Tukikerros | paksuus, palle, raekokojakauma, lujuusominaisuudet, pölkyn aiheuttamat voimat, raiteen poikittais- ja pitkittäisvastus, työnaikainen tiiveys ja määrä |
| 7 | Alusrakenne | pengerleveys, luiskan kaltevuus, rakennekerrosten paksuus, tukikerroksen aiheuttama kuormitus alla oleviin kerroksiin ja routaeristyslevyihin, asfalttiset ratarakenteet, koemenettelyt maailmalla |
| 8 | Pohjarakenteet | perustamisratkaisut, stabiliteetti- ja painumatarkastelut, pohjanvahvistusmenetelmät |
| 9 | Sillat | kantavuus, jännemitat, materiaali, staattinen tyyppi, päällysrakenne, mitoituskuormat, laakerit, maa- ja välituet |
| 10 | Vaihteet | suuremman akselipainon vaikutus vaihteisiin |
| 11 | Tärinä | ratarakenne, maapohja, akselipaino, pyöräparien kunto, junan kokonaismassa, kaluston jousitus, ajonopeus |
| 12 | Kunnossapito | sekaliikenne, (yli)mitoitus; kiskot ja rakenteet, nopeusrajoitukset |
| 13 | Yleistä asiaan liittyvää materiaalia | |
| 14 | Perusteokset rautatiealalta | |
| 15 | Instrumentointi | |

englanti

| | Aihealueet: | Tarkempi sisältö |
|----|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Rolling Stock Fleet, Equipment | wheel flat, diameter and base, length of coach |
| 2 | Geometry | radius of curvature, transition spiral, accelerations, jerk |
| 3 | Rails | stress, transversal force, lubrication and grinding, holes, joints, joint welding, strain |
| 4 | Rail Fastening | dogspike, coach screw |
| 5 | Sleepers | timber sleeper, concrete sleeper |
| 6 | Ballast | depth, ballast shoulder, resistance, lateral resistance, quantity |
| 7 | Substructure | width and slope of embankment, loading, asphalt structures, test methods |
| 8 | Foundation | subsidence, foundation |
| 9 | Bridges | carrying capacity, span, material, statical type, track bed structure |
| 10 | Point Switch | |
| 11 | Vibration | track structure, foundation, axle load, gross weight, suspension, speed |
| 12 | Maintenance | mixed traffic, (over)designing; rails and structures, speed restriction |

ruotsi

| | Aihealueet: | Tarkempi sisältö |
|----|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Fordonspark, Rullande materiel | slag i hjul, hjuldiameter, axelavstånd, vagnens längd |
| 2 | Geometri | kurvradie, övergångskurva, accelerationer, ryck |
| 3 | Räl | spänning, sidokraft, smörjning och slipning, hål, skarv, svetsfog skarv |
| 4 | Rälsbefästning | rälsspik, rälskruv |
| 5 | Sliper | träsliper, betongsliper |
| 6 | Ballast | djup, ballastskuldra, hållfasthet, motståndskraft |
| 7 | Underbyggnad | banks bred, lutning, belastning, asfalt, testmetod |
| 8 | Alv | grundläggning, svacka |
| 9 | Broar | maksimibelastning, spännvidd, material, statisk typ, bankroppsstruktur / överbyggnad |
| 10 | Växel | |
| 11 | Vibration | spår konstruktion, alv, axellast, bruttovikt, fjäderverk, hastighet |
| 12 | Underhåll | blandad trafik, (över)dimensionering; räler och strukturer, hastighetsnedsättning |

saksa

| | Aihealueet: | Tarkempi sisältö |
|----|---------------------|--|
| 1 | Fahrzeuge | Flachstelle, Raddurchmesser, Achsabstand, Länge (Wagen) |
| 2 | Geometrie | Bogenhalbmesser, Übergangsbogen, Beschleunigung, Ruck |
| 3 | Schiene | Spannung, Seitenkraft, Ölen und Schleifen, Loch, Stoss, Schweissen |
| 4 | Schienenbefestigung | Bugel, Schwellenschraube |
| 5 | Schwelle | Betonschwelle, Holzschwelle |
| 6 | Bettung | Dicke, Schulter, Festigkeit, Verschiebewiderstand, Dicht und Quantität |
| 7 | Unterbauten | Damm (Breite), Längsneigung, Dicke, Belastung, Asphalt (Struktur), Prüfung |
| 8 | Grund / Unterlage | Fundament, Senkung |
| 9 | Brücken | Belastungsgrenze, Lichtweite, Material, Statische Typ, Oberbau / Tragschichten |
| 10 | Weiche | |
| 11 | Vibration | Strecke, Grund, Achsfahrmasse, Bruttomasse, Federung, Geschwindigkeit |
| 12 | Instandhaltung | Mischverkehr, (über)Dimensionierung; Schienen und Konstruktion, Geschwindigkeitsbeschränkung |

| Kirjallisuushaku | | | | | | | | | | Eiselytys Ratahallintokeskuksen (RHK) 250 kN:n akselipainolien käyttöönottoon tähtäävälle tutkimukselle | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Alueuuet: | | | | | | | | | | Tutkimuksen on tehnyt DI Matti Levomäki Teknillisen korkeakoulun (TKK) Tietolaboratoriasta (TIE) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Lukkuva kalusto | | | | | | | | | Luetletoon on periaattessa otettu mukaan kaikki vähintään aihealueeseen kuuluvat julkaisut, muistiot, standardit, tutkimusluokset, seminaaripöytäkirjat, lehdistöartikkelit ja muut teokset. | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Geometria | | | | | | | | | Luetletoivaa teoksia on haettu RHK:n arkistosta, asiantuntijoiden huoneista RHK:sta, VR:ltä, TTKK:ltä ja TKK:ltä sekä internetistä. | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Kiskot | | | | | | | | | Jollain käsitteillä julkaita muistioita ja muita papereita on kuitenkin ohittettu. | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Kiskokinnityssimet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Ratapolkyt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Tukkerros | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Alusrakenne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Pohjarakenteet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Sillat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Vaihteet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Tiina | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Kunossapito | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Yleistä asiaan liittyvää materiaalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Perusteokset ratatekniikasta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Instrumentointi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 37 | 1 | Kuluminen | Kuluminen | 19 95 | 1 | 9 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | Kansio: kisko-pyörä-yhteys | 9 1189 |
| 38 | 1 | Liikuvuon kaluston kulkuvuonaukset | Muisto | 19 85 | 1 | 6 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Rippukansio: Pyöräliikkeen kulkuvuonaukset | 6 1175 |
| 39 | 1 | Liikuvuon kaluston tekniset määräykset ja ohjeet (LMO) | 1034/734/95 | 19 96 | 1 | 8 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: NBUI 1997-98, Viikko 1, Pääm 2 | 8 1183 |
| 40 | 1 | näköregisteringsempel, hämälästä | Spätkrafer | 19 92 | 1 | 10 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: RAMO 3 | 10 1183 |
| 41 | 1 | Raideläyryyden 1524mm pöytäliikkeen vuorokäytöt | SNTL:n valtion standardi | 19 80 | 1 | 5 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 5 1188 |
| 42 | 1 | Report 2.0, Vagnar, Oad statik axellat till 30 ton | 30 TON på Malmbanan | 19 96 | 1 | 79 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 79 1277 |
| 43 | 1 | Report 2.1, Vagnar, Prototypvagn för 30 tons statisk axellat | 30 TON på Malmbanan | 19 96 | 1 | 75 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 75 1352 |
| 44 | 1 | Report 2.2, Vagnar, Gångdynamiska simuleringar | 30 TON på Malmbanan | 19 96 | 1 | 53 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 53 1405 |
| 45 | 1 | Report 2.3, Vagnar, Gångdynamiska prov | 30 TON på Malmbanan | 19 96 | 1 | 152 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 152 1557 |
| 46 | 1 | Requirements for Vibration and Shock Testing of Equipment for | BRBLU LUGRIA Specification No. 20: 1988 | 19 96 | 1 | 8 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Pohjoism. Kl. ryhmä | 8 1665 |
| 47 | 1 | Vehicle Dynamics Trials, Preliminary Test Report | X2000 High speed tests | 19 93 | 1 | 22 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | Kansio: kisko-pyörä-yhteys | 22 1567 |
| 48 | 2 | 10 Reporti pöytäliikkeen geometrisesta koloniskunnusta sekä vaihteiden kunnosta | Railway Industry Association | 19 96 | 1 | 53 | RHK / Akliso | | | 53 1640 |
| 49 | 2 | 13 Spärgemetri för höga hastigheter | J. Toivainen, M. Piijo, K. Koskinen | 19 96 | 1 | 8 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: NBS, Rekommendationer och informationer | 8 1648 |
| 50 | 2 | 13 Tekniska information - umätkning av spårens läge, sammandrag | NBS 128 | 19 93 | 1 | 19 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: NBS, Rekommendationer och informationer | 19 1667 |
| 51 | 2 | 13 Umklänning av spårens läge | Information från NBS-gruppen | 19 93 | 1 | 7 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: NBS, Rekommendationer och informationer | 7 1674 |
| 52 | 2 | Sporets geometri | Rekommendation från NBS-gruppen | 19 95 | 1 | 37 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: NBUI 1997-98, Vecka 1, Tällberg - Sverige | 37 1711 |
| 53 | 2 | Spärfärdens matematik, spårgeometri, spårkänsligheten och basberäkning från pilhögden | NBS R 19 | 19 97 | 1 | 93 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: NBUI 1997-98, Vecka 1, Tällberg - Sverige | 93 1804 |
| 54 | 2 | Track Geometry Quality | Blom Södergren | 19 97 | 1 | 34 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | Normkaappi: Kansio: CENITC 256 TC, BTS, SG, JP | 34 1838 |
| 55 | 3 | 1 A Practical Use of Axlebox Acceleration to Control the Short Wave Track Irregularities | CENITC 256/SC 1/SG8 N 1170 E | 19 97 | 1 | 5 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: RAMO 3 | 5 1843 |
| 56 | 3 | 1 Dynamic Train/Track Interaction and Railway Wheelsets | Y. Sunaga, I. Sano | 19 97 | 1 | 42 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: NBUI 1996-97, Vecka 1, Pääm 1, Tällberg - 42 | 42 1885 |
| 57 | 3 | 1 Eni Gets To Grips With Rail Fatigue | Chalmers University of Tech | 19 96 | 1 | 2 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Päälystykseen | 2 1887 |
| 58 | 3 | 1 Final Report | Utrecht | 19 97 | 1 | 18 | RHK | | Normkaappi: ERRI-kotelo | 18 1905 |
| 59 | 3 | 1 Hjul - rälsfelag | Nordiskt studiegrupp | 19 86 | 1 | 160 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | Kansio: kisko-pyörä-yhteys | 160 2065 |
| 60 | 3 | 1 Kiskojen ja pyöräliikkeen vuorokäytöt | P. Kuokkanen, M. Nummelin | 19 94 | 1-7 | 23 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | Kansio: kisko-pyörä-yhteys | 23 2088 |
| 61 | 3 | 1 Kiskojen ja pyöräliikkeen vuorokäytöt | P. Kuokkanen, M. Nummelin | 19 94 | 1 | 20 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Päälystykseen | 20 2108 |
| 62 | 3 | 1 Liikuvuon kaluston ja ratateiden kulkuvuonaukset | Vallontuulet | 19 94 | 1 | 34 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | Kansio: kisko-pyörä-yhteys | 34 2142 |
| 63 | 3 | 1 Liikuvuon kaluston ja ratateiden kulkuvuonaukset | Rataväylä | 19 95 | 1 | 19 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | Kansio: kisko-pyörä-yhteys | 19 2161 |
| 64 | 3 | 1 Pendolino-koneissa tehdyt havainnot ja niiden vaikutukset junat | Liikenneturvatoimikunta | 19 95 | 1 | 2 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | Kansio: kisko-pyörä-yhteys | 2 2163 |
| 65 | 3 | 1 Raitien ja liikuvuon kaluston yhteistoiminta nopeusalueella 140: Tukimateriaali | RHK, Tekninen yksikkö | 19 96 | 1 | 19 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | Kansio: kisko-pyörä-yhteys | 19 2182 |
| 66 | 3 | 1 Stress analysis of rail rolling contact fatigue Cracks - Final Report | Utrecht | 19 97 | 1 | 165 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Normkaappi: ERRI-kotelo | 165 2347 |
| 67 | 3 | 1 Time Domain Solution of the Dynamic Interaction between Railroad Structures and Moving Loads | Zelischiff für Angewandte | 19 96(?) | 1 | 4 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: NBUI 1996-97, Vecka 1, Pääm 1, Tällberg - 43 | 4 2351 |
| 68 | 3 | 1 Tukimateriaali ja liikuvuon kaluston vuorokäytöt | ANSER-Konsultit Oy | 19 95 | 1 | 43 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Mappi: mitausluokkia | 43 2384 |
| 69 | 3 | 1 Vehicle/Track Interaction | US Department of Transport | 19 97 | 1 | 13 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: RAMO 3 | 13 2407 |
| 70 | 3 | 1 2/13 Die Weiterentwicklung des Eisenbahn-Oberbaus - Auswirkung ADET, Jahrgang 120 (1996), Heft 4, April | Georg Siemens Verlag | 19 96 | 128 | 136 | RHK / Akliso | Kansio: Die Eisenbahn Technik, 1995, 1996 | 9 2416 | |
| 71 | 3 | 1 Dynamische Wegmessungen im Gleis - eine unverzichtbare Methode zur Auswahl neuer Oberbaukomponenten | ETR 45(1996), H. 5 Mai | 19 95 | 271 | 280 | RHK / Akliso | Kansio: Eisenbahntechnische Rundschau, 1995, 1996 | 10 2428 | |
| 72 | 3 | 1 5 Skjoter | Jernbaneverket | 19 97 | 1 | 23 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: NBUI 97/98 1/2 | 23 2449 |
| 73 | 3 | 1 4 UC54-4 ja UC60-päälystykseen liittyvät mittaukset | Holsten Gleismyr | 19 97 | 1 | 8 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 8 2457 |
| 74 | 3 | 1 13 NBS 125: forskrifter for spårkonstruksjoner på broar med gjennomsnitt | Niels Fischer-Nielsen | 19 97 | 1 | 65 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Muovituks: Banestyrelsen, teknik | 65 2522 |
| 75 | 3 | 1 4 Bauarten des Oberbaues | Heidelberg, Mainz | 19 79 | 1-8 | 1 | 216 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | 216 2738 |
| 76 | 3 | 1 Beanspruchung, Werkstoffescheitheit, Proffwahl, Verschwe | Fritz Fastenrath | 19 77 | 1-XIII | 437 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 437 3175 |
| 77 | 3 | 1 4 Kaarekistot | Oy VR-Rata Ab / Rataväylä | 19 98 | 1 | 25 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: RAMO 3 | 25 3200 |
| 78 | 3 | 1 Tekniska bestämmelser - forskrifter for anvandning och konstruks | NBS R 11 | 19 98 | 1 | 3 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: NBS, Rekommendationer och informationer | 3 3203 |
| 79 | 3 | 1 5 Dimensionsjorende parametre | Jernbaneverket | 19 78 | 1 | 19 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: NBUI 97/98 1/2 | 19 3222 |
| 80 | 3 | 1 Recherche pour l'augmentation de l'efficacité de la couche de b | ØVG Spezial, Band 41 | 19 98 | 216 | 224 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | Kirja: Fahrwegoptimierung der Eisenbahnen - Innova | 8 3231 |
| 81 | 3 | 1 6 Truck Materials And Equipment Showcase | Jean-Pierre Hulle | 19 95 | 22 | 23 | RHK / Akliso | Kansio: International Railway Journal 1995, 1996 | 2 3233 | |
| 82 | 3 | 1 6 Track Quality and Ballast Bed | Klaus Riesberger | 19 98 | 1 | 37 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: NBUI 1997/98 FINSE | 37 3270 |
| 83 | 3 | 1 9 Forskrifter for spårkonstruksjoner på broar med gjennomsnitt | Information från NBS-gruppen | 19 91 | 1 | 6 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: VR NBUI 1996/1997 1/2 | 6 3276 |
| 84 | 3 | 1 9 Spor på broar | Niels Fischer-Nielsen | 19 96 | 1 | 13 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: VR NBUI 1996/1997 1/2 | 13 3289 |
| 85 | 3 | 1 9 Spår på broar | Information från NBS-gruppen | 19 88 | 1 | 32 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: VR NBUI 1996/1997 1/2 | 32 3321 |
| 86 | 3 | 1 9 Tekniska bestämmelser - forskrifter for anvandning och konstruks | Rekommendation från NBS-gruppen | 19 77 | 1 | 13 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: VR NBUI 1996/1997 1/2 | 13 3334 |
| 87 | 3 | 1 10 Pyörä-kisko -yhteys nopean junan liikenteessä Helsinki-Pitkän | Markku Nummelin | 19 95 | 1 | 6 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | Kansio: kisko-pyörä-yhteys | 6 3340 |
| 88 | 3 | 1 10 Material properties, cross-sections, welding, and treatment | Railroad Track, Theory and Practice | 19 95 | 1-13 | 1 | 457 | RHK | Normkaappi: Kansio: CENITC 256 WG 11-20 | 457 3797 |
| 89 | 3 | 1 10 Railway applications - Track, Switches and crossings - Performance and acceptance, Part 1, Definitions | CENITC 256/SC 1/WG 18 N XXX, Final working draft of WG18 | 19 98 | 1 | 17 | RHK | Normkaappi: Kansio: CENITC 256 WG 11-20 | 17 3814 | |
| 90 | 3 | 1 10 Railway applications - Track, Switches and crossings, Part 6, Fixed common and oblique crossings | CENITC 256, p.16N (W 256103) | 19 98 | 1 | 24 | RHK | Normkaappi: Kansio: CENITC 256 WG 11-20 | 24 3838 | |
| 91 | 3 | 1 10 Review of existing experimental work in behaviour of CWR track | Utrecht | 19 95 | 1 | 29 | RHK | Normkaappi: ERRI-kotelo | 29 3867 | |
| 92 | 3 | 1 10 Tekniska bestämmelser, Tilværingning och leverans av räler och t | Banverket | 19 94 | 1 | 10 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Kiskot | 10 3877 |
| 93 | 3 | 1 10 Theory of CWR track stability | Utrecht | 19 95 | 1 | 133 | RHK | Normkaappi: ERRI-kotelo | 133 4010 | |
| 94 | 3 | 1 10 Track, Rail, Part 2: Switch and crossing rails used in conjunction with flat bottom railway rails 46 kg/m and above | Final working draft of WG4, CENITC 256/SC 1/WG 4 | 19 97 | 1 | 90 | RHK | Normkaappi: Kansio: EN-normit | 90 4100 | |
| 95 | 3 | 1 12 Suurten akselipainojen vaikutuksia radan päällystykseen | Mikko Karhunen | 19 86 | 1 | 12 | RHK | Kansio: RAMO 3 | 12 4112 | |
| 96 | 3 | 1 12 Gleisgeometrie und Wirtschaftlichkeit - oder - wie gut muss ein G | Vallontuulet | 19 98 | 64 | 94 | RHK | Kirja: Fahrwegoptimierung der Eisenbahnen - Innova | 31 4143 | |
| 97 | 3 | 1 12 Kiskokurven korjaus, Jatkuvasti hitausten edellytykset, Eistetyt kiskokorjaukset | ØVG Spezial, Band 41 | 19 98 | 1 | 40 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: JK Raidepäivät 1998 | 40 4183 |
| 98 | 3 | 1 12 Nordic Seminar on Rail Grinding | Aarhus | 19 92 | 1 | 180 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 180 4363 |
| 99 | 3 | 1 12 railtrac, System for measuring the straightness and position of rails and controlling lifting and alignment in tamper | Final working draft, CENITC 256/SC 1/WG5/SG2 No 33E | 19 96 | 1 | 17 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: VR NBUI 1996/1997 2/2 | 17 4360 |
| 100 | 3 | 1 12 Railway applications - Track, Portable construction and maintenance machines | Muisto | 19 97 | 1 | 23 | RHK | Normkaappi: Kansio: EN-normit | 23 4403 | |
| 101 | 3 | 1 12 Raitien stabilointi, Tk3 862/92 | | - | 1 | 1 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: JK Raidepäivät 1998 | 1 4404 |
| 102 | 3 | 1 12 Raitien tukeminen | Muisto | - | 1 | 3 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: JK Raidepäivät 1998 | 3 4407 |

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|-----|---|----|---|--|---------------|----------|---|-----|---------------|---------------|---|----------|
| 103 | 3 | 12 | Ratien valtio yhteistyötoiminta | A. Loukkahti, A. Kemi, E. Aho | Oy VR-Rata Ab | 19 98 | 1 | 25 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: JK Raidepäivät 1998 | 25 4432 |
| 104 | 3 | 12 | Ratienvalvotonta, TRK 870 | Muisto | | | 1 | 2 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: JK Raidepäivät 1998 | 2 434 |
| 105 | 3 | 12 | Skavittit spår. Regler för byggande och underhåll | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 55 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: NBU 97/98 22 | 55 4489 |
| 106 | 3 | 12 | Skavittit spår. Regler för byggande och underhåll | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 84 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: VR NBU 1996/1997 22 | 84 4573 |
| 107 | 3 | 12 | Tillfälligt hållställe | NBS R 13 | | 19 97 | 1 | 6 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: NBS: Rekommendationer och informationer | 6 4579 |
| 108 | 3 | 12 | Track Construction Work and Permanent Way Maintenance | Executive Nordic Permanent Way Seminar 1997 | | 19 97 | 1 | 30 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: NBU Tanska | 30 4609 |
| 109 | 3 | 12 | Track. Approval conditions for construction and maintenance machines. Part 1: Running of railbound machines | Gerhard Ellis | | 19 97 | 1 | 85 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Normitaappi, Kansio: EN-normit | 85 4694 |
| 110 | 3 | 13 | Spårsläp för höga hastigheter | H. Fagerholm | | 19 96 | 1 | 8 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: RAMO 3 | 8 4702 |
| 111 | 3 | 13 | Underhåll av växlar i höghastighetspår | NBS R 29 | | 19 92 | 1 | 36 | RHK / Arkisto | | Kansio: NBS Rekommendationer, Information, Report | 36 4739 |
| 112 | 3 | 13 | Baxning med 3 punkts- respektive 4-punktsmetod | NBS R 27 | | 19 98 | 1 | 20 | RHK / Arkisto | | Kansio: NBS gruppens sammanfattn. NR 57 i Kiina | 20 4750 |
| 113 | 3 | 13 | Ekonomi med rälsning? | VTI notat, J.04, 20315-8 | | 19 90 | 1 | 20 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: NBU 1996-97, Vecka 2, Pkrm 2, Tällberg - | 20 4778 |
| 114 | 3 | 13 | Spårteknisk adöslabilitet | NBS 26 | | 19 92 | 1 | 38 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: NBS: Rekommendationer och informationer | 3 4781 |
| 115 | 3 | 13 | Technology Leads the Way to a New Generation of European Points and Crossings | Henrik Fagerholm | | 19 97 | 1 | 15 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: NBU 97/98 12 | 15 4819 |
| 116 | 3 | 13 | Utdrag av Kompendium i Jernbaneteknikk | Burbacher Weichenbau Gesellschaft | | 19 96 | 1 | 15 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Pökyt | 15 4824 |
| 117 | 3 | 13 | Umsättning av räl | Od Stenmar | | 19 98(?) | 1 | 35 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: NBU 1997/98 FINSE | 35 4839 |
| 118 | 3 | 13 | ASME rail transportation spring conference proceedings: pres. at joint ASME/IEEE railroad conference, Norfolk, Virginia, October 1995 | Information från NBS-gruppen | | 19 96 | 1 | 18 | RHK / Arkisto | Pasi Leini | Kansio: NBS: Rekommendationer och informationer | 18 4873 |
| 119 | 3 | 13 | Investigating the dynamic behaviour of rigid track | IEEE/ASME Joint Railroad Conference | | 19 94 | 1 | 563 | RHK / Arkisto | Pasi Leini | Kansio: NBU 1996/1997 12 | 563 4877 |
| 120 | 3 | 13 | Schienen mit geringeren Eigenspannungen | Technika Avdelningen, Lagerapport april 1995 | | 19 95 | 1 | 653 | RHK / Arkisto | Juha Tannisto | Kansio: Eisenbahntechnische Rundschau, 1997, 1998 | 653 4901 |
| 121 | 3 | 13 | Ursachen von Schienen-Eigenspannungen infolge Rollenrichtens und Beitrag zur Verringerung | B. Verbig, G. Schmid, H.D Köpper, H. Erwin Jericho | | 19 97 | 1 | 555 | RHK / Arkisto | | Kansio: Eisenbahntechnische Rundschau, 1997, 1998 | 555 4909 |
| 122 | 3 | 13 | Verbesserung der Oberbauleistigkeit durch Verwendung einer SPET, Jahrgang 120 (1996), Heft 4, April | W. Guelicke, J. Weiser, H. Schmiedel | | 19 97 | 1 | 157 | RHK / Arkisto | | Kansio: Die Eisenbahn Technik, 1995, 1996 | 157 4916 |
| 123 | 3 | 13 | (sama myös englanniksi) Modelle zur Riffklausurierung, Vergleich Verringerung der Riffklausurierung auf der Schiene | Walter Stahl | | 19 96 | 1 | 61 | RHK | | Normitaappi, ERRI-kotelo | 61 4977 |
| 124 | 3 | 13 | A better understanding of continuous welded rail track | ERRI D 165/RP 1 | | 19 93 | 1 | 13 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Päälyysrakennelmaus, JK-raide | 13 4981 |
| 125 | 3 | 13 | Aspects of Laying New Tracks | Coenraad Esveld | | 19 96 | 1 | 12 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: NBU Norja | 12 5016 |
| 126 | 3 | 13 | Autogenpressschweißen von Schienen in Japan | Deutsche Bundesbahn | | 19 91 | 1 | 117 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: Päälyysrakennelmaus, JK-raide | 117 5023 |
| 127 | 3 | 13 | Barior för snabba tåg i Sverige | Klaus Riessberger | | 19 97 | 1 | 37 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: NBU Tanska | 37 5060 |
| 128 | 3 | 13 | Nordisk Baneteknik Ingeniörsutbildning | H. Oshibashi, R. Yamamoto, K. Ueyama | | 19 94 | 1 | 27 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: NBU 1996-97, Vecka 2, Pkrm 2, Tällberg - | 27 5123 |
| 129 | 3 | 13 | Meddelande TM 95-06 | Banverket | | 19 94 | 1 | 110 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Kiiskohionta | 110 5233 |
| 130 | 3 | 13 | Bekantgäbe zur Geschäftsbereichsrichtlinie E24 - Oberbauarbeiten | Deutsche Bahn AG | | 19 94 | 1 | 1 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: RAMO 3 | 1 5234 |
| 131 | 3 | 13 | Catalogue of Rail Defects | UIC | | 19 79 | 1 | 24 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: VR NBU 1996/1997 12 | 24 5259 |
| 132 | 3 | 13 | DBn lukitus kaarlenpuksien nostamista varten | Henrik Fagerholm | | 19 91 | 1 | 50 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Kiiskot | 50 5314 |
| 133 | 3 | 13 | Dimensjonerende parametre | NBS | | 19 96 | 1 | 36 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Päälyysrakenne | 36 5354 |
| 134 | 3 | 13 | Entwicklung der Hochleistungstrassen in Russland (lyhenne) advorteage | Wladimir N. Kovalov | | 19 98 | 1 | 109 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Päälyysrakennelmaus, JK-raide | 109 5374 |
| 135 | 3 | 13 | Eristysjaksoja | Ratayksikö | | 19 80(?) | 1 | 14 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Päälyysrakennelmaus, JK-raide | 14 5393 |
| 136 | 3 | 13 | Eristysjaksoja | Koehisaamo | | 19 95 | 1 | 11 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: VR 97/98 12 | 11 5404 |
| 137 | 3 | 13 | Eristysjaksoja | Meritallit Stahl 258 | | 19 96 | 1 | 8 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Päälyysrakenne | 8 5412 |
| 138 | 3 | 13 | Flash-butt welding of rails / Abbrumstumpschweißen von Schienen | Klaus Meisner | | 19 81 | 1 | 25 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: JK Raidepäivät 1998 | 25 5443 |
| 139 | 3 | 13 | Forschritte in der Schweistechnik des oberbaus bei der DB AGF entochritte in der Schweistechnik | Stiens Järnvägar | | 19 85 | 1 | 18 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: JK Raidepäivät 1998 | 18 5469 |
| 140 | 3 | 13 | Grövre rälld vid SJ | Coenraad Esveld | | 19 97 | 1 | 21 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: raide- ja vaihteletekniset tutkimukset | 21 5490 |
| 141 | 3 | 13 | Innovations in Railway Track | C. Esveld, A. W. M. Kok, A. de Man | | 19 97(?) | 1 | 20 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Päälyysrakennelmaus, JK-raide | 20 5510 |
| 142 | 3 | 13 | Integrated numerical and experimental research of railway track structures | Nordisk Baneteknik Samarbete | | 19 89 | 1 | 14 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Päälyysrakennelmaus, JK-raide | 14 5534 |
| 143 | 3 | 13 | Information från NBS-gruppen | Information från NBS-gruppen | | 19 89 | 1 | 26 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Päälyysrakennelmaus, JK-raide | 26 5574 |
| 144 | 3 | 13 | Isolastravar | Pekka Rautanen | | 19 98 | 1 | 9 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Päälyysrakennelmaus, JK-raide | 9 5599 |
| 145 | 3 | 13 | Isolastravar | Tuovo Majamäki | | 19 98 | 1 | 105 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: NBU 97/98 12 | 105 5713 |
| 146 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 94 | 1 | 1 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: RAMO 3 | 1 5714 |
| 147 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 97 | 1 | 3 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Kiiskohionta | 3 5718 |
| 148 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 97 | 1 | 140 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: RAMO 3 | 140 5875 |
| 149 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 97 | 1 | 10 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: RAMO 3 | 10 5885 |
| 150 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 92 | 1 | 29 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Kiiskot | 29 5914 |
| 151 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 120 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Kiiskot | 120 6093 |
| 152 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 12 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: NBU 97/98 1/2 | 12 6105 |
| 153 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 6 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: VR NBU 1996/1997 12 | 6 6111 |
| 154 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 1 | RHK | | | |
| 155 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 1 | RHK | | | |
| 156 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 1 | RHK | | | |
| 157 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 1 | RHK | | | |
| 158 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 1 | RHK | | | |
| 159 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 1 | RHK | | | |
| 160 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 1 | RHK | | | |
| 161 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 1 | RHK | | | |
| 162 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 1 | RHK | | | |
| 163 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 1 | RHK | | | |
| 164 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 1 | RHK | | | |
| 165 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 1 | RHK | | | |
| 166 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 1 | RHK | | | |
| 167 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 1 | RHK | | | |
| 168 | 3 | 13 | Jatkuvaakselraideoppi | Banverket | | 19 95 | 1 | 1 | RHK | | | |

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| 301 | 5 | Overbygningens komponenter, Sviller | Nordisk Baneteknisk Ingeniörsnämnde, Ellövud-Hälsjö-Gläsenyr | NSB | 19 96 | 1 | 117 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: VR NBIU 1996/1997 1/2 | 117 | 8628 |
| 302 | 5 | Oy Rata Ab:n kyllästämön tarkastus Haapamäellä 20.9.1995 | Muisto | Tekninen yksikkö | 19 95 | 1 | 1 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Pöytä | 1 | 8629 |
| 303 | 5 | Pikitehneiden laitteisto, BP89 betonirakennus | Tekninen yksikkö | Rata-asia | 19 92 | 1 | 15 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 15 | 8644 |
| 304 | 5 | Railway applications - Track, Concrete Sleepers and bearers, Part 1, General requirements | CEN/TC 256/SC 1/WG 16 N XXXI E, Final working draft of WG16/95 | | 19 95 | 1 | 25 | RHK | | Normikaappi, Kansio: CEN/TC 256 WG 11-20 | 25 | 8669 |
| 305 | 5 | Railway applications - Track, Concrete Sleepers and bearers, Part 2.1, Prestressed monoblock sleepers | CEN/TC 256/SC 1/WG 16 N XXXI E, Final working draft of WG16/95 | | 19 95 | 1 | 14 | RHK | | Normikaappi, Kansio: CEN/TC 256 WG 11-20 | 14 | 8683 |
| 306 | 5 | Railway applications - Track, Concrete Sleepers and bearers, Part 2.2, Twinblock reinforced sleepers | CEN/TC 256/SC 1/WG 16 N XXXI E, Final working draft of WG16/95 | | 19 95 | 1 | 17 | RHK | | Normikaappi, Kansio: CEN/TC 256 WG 11-20 | 17 | 9000 |
| 307 | 5 | Railway applications - Track, Concrete Sleepers and bearers, Part 2.4, Special elements | CEN/TC 256/SC 1/WG 16 N XXXI E, Final working draft of WG16/95 | | 19 95 | 1 | 5 | RHK | | Normikaappi, Kansio: CEN/TC 256 WG 11-20 | 5 | 9005 |
| 308 | 5 | Railway applications - Track, Wooden sleepers and bearers | Final working draft of WG 16, CEN/TC 256/SC 1/WG 16 N XXXI E | | 19 95 | 1 | 18 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 18 | 9023 |
| 309 | 5 | Rapport 3.5, Infrastruktur, Forsknings- och utvecklingsprojekt av 30 TON på Malmbanan | Barverket, Tekniska Högskolan i Luleå | VTT | 19 96 | 1 | 122 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 122 | 9145 |
| 310 | 5 | Ratapolkuytimus | Tutkimusselostus No 8002/96, Juonios | | 19 96 | 1 | 9 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 9 | 9154 |
| 311 | 5 | Spambetonschwellen | Technische Lieferbedingungen | Bundesbahn | 19 89 | 1 | 21 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 21 | 9175 |
| 312 | 5 | Statische und dynamische Versuche nach dem Entwurf der CEM-versuchsbericht | Deutsche Bahn AG | Magdeburg | 19 96 | 1 | 42 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 42 | 9217 |
| 313 | 5 | Structural timber - Determination of characteristic values of mechanical properties and density | CEN, EN 384:1995 E | Bruxelles | 19 95 | 1 | 13 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Normikaappi, Kansio: EN-normit (prEN) | 13 | 9230 |
| 314 | 5 | Structural Timber Products and ancillaries | AHT N 197, Mandate to CEN/TC 256/SC 1/WG 16 N XXXI E | European Commission | 19 96 | 1 | 3 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Pöytä | 3 | 9233 |
| 315 | 5 | Technische Lieferbedingungen für Eisenbahnschwellen aus Kiefernholz | RHK | | 19 97 | 1 | 7 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: NBS, Rekommandationer och informationer | 7 | 9240 |
| 316 | 5 | Tekniska information - betongslar vid de nordiska järnvägsnätens 101 | Information från NBS-gruppen | Nordiskt Banetekniskt Samfund | 19 97 | 1 | 19 | RHK | Pasi Leini | | 19 | 9259 |
| 317 | 5 | Timber Structures | European Standard, Final draft prEN 1193 | European Commission for Standardisation | 19 97 | 1 | 17 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 17 | 9276 |
| 318 | 5 | Timber structures - Structural timber and glued laminated timber - Determination of some physical and mechanical properties | CEN, EN 408:1995 E | Bruxelles | 19 95 | 1 | 19 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Normikaappi, Kansio: EN-normit (prEN) | 19 | 9296 |
| 319 | 5 | Vanhjojen ratapolkujen hyödyntäminen | Rikkin Kängas | Oulun Viatek Oy | 19 96 | 1 | 21 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Pöytä | 21 | 9316 |
| 320 | 5 | Vanhjojen ratapolkujen hyödyntäminen | Rikkin Kängas | Oulun Viatek Oy | 19 96 | 1 | 3 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Pöytä | 3 | 9319 |
| 321 | 5 | Vaurioituneiden betonirakennusten tarkastus | Markku Nummellin | Ratapolkuytimus | 19 97 | 1 | 1 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Pöytä | 1 | 9320 |
| 322 | 6 | Die Feste Fahrbahn aus Sicht der Aufsichtsbeförde Eisenbahn-Bundesamt | K. Siebecke, L. K. P. Ferraz, V. Jedam | ETR 45/1996, H. 5 Mai | 19 95 | 283 | 293 | RHK / Arkisto | | | | |
| 323 | 6 | Seven slab track designs on test | Railway Gazette International February 1997 | | 19 95 | 103 | 105 | RHK / Arkisto | | | | |
| 324 | 6 | Shinkansen slab track to be laid on earthworks | Railway Gazette International March 1996 | | 19 95 | 139 | 142 | RHK / Arkisto | | | | |
| 325 | 6 | Kuormittamaton ratien tukkeutuminen | Rikkin Kängas | Blumen 2/1985 | 19 85 | 1 | 132 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: raide- ja vaihteelliset tutkimukset | 132 | 9470 |
| 326 | 6 | Design of Road Foundations | Doctor Thesis | University of Nottingham | 19 88 | 1 | 307 | TTKK / GEO | Markku Nummellin | | 307 | 9784 |
| 327 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 275 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 275 | 9838 |
| 328 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 55 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 55 | 9838 |
| 329 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 275 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 275 | 10114 |
| 330 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 1 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 1 | 10115 |
| 331 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 202 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 202 | 10317 |
| 332 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 146 | TTKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | | 146 | 10463 |
| 333 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 109 | RHK | Pasi Leini | | 109 | 10572 |
| 334 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 88 | RHK | Pasi Leini | | 88 | 10680 |
| 335 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 11 | RHK | Pasi Leini | | 11 | 10671 |
| 336 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 27 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: RAMO 3 | 27 | 10688 |
| 337 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 26 | RHK | Markku Nummellin | Kansio: geotekniikka, tunnelit | 26 | 10724 |
| 338 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 25 | RHK | Markku Nummellin | | 25 | 10749 |
| 339 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 10 | RHK | Markku Nummellin | Kansio: geotekniikka, tunnelit | 10 | 10769 |
| 340 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 55 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: NBIU 1997/98 FINSE | 55 | 10824 |
| 341 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 24 | RHK | Markku Nummellin | | 24 | 10848 |
| 342 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 12 | RHK | Markku Nummellin | Kansio: kisko-pyörä-yhteys | 12 | 10880 |
| 343 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 314 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 314 | 11174 |
| 344 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 84 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 84 | 11256 |
| 345 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 71 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 71 | 11320 |
| 346 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 68 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 68 | 11387 |
| 347 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 147 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 147 | 11544 |
| 348 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 15 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: NBIU 97/98 1/2 | 15 | 11559 |
| 349 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 45 | RHK | Markku Nummellin | | 45 | 11604 |
| 350 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 20 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: NBIU Norja | 20 | 11624 |
| 351 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 3 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Maapöytä, mittausluokka | 3 | 11627 |
| 352 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 85 | 87 | TTKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | Kansio: KIRSI, arkkitehtit -projektit | 85 | 11630 |
| 353 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 14 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: NBIU 97/98 1/2 | 14 | 11644 |
| 354 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 55 | RHK | Pasi Leini | | 55 | 11699 |
| 355 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 2 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: JK Raidepäivät 1998 | 2 | 11701 |
| 356 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 123 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 123 | 11824 |
| 357 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 146 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 146 | 11970 |
| 358 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 1 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 1 | 11971 |
| 359 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 27 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 27 | 11998 |
| 360 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 8 | RHK | Pasi Leini | Kansio: NBS, Rekommandationer och informationer | 8 | 12026 |
| 361 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 85 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 85 | 12091 |
| 362 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 80 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 80 | 12171 |
| 363 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 106 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 106 | 12277 |
| 364 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 162 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 162 | 12439 |
| 365 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | 183 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | | 183 | 12622 |
| 366 | 6 | Stomatomien korjauksen ja aluskerroksen jännäysmoduulit ja deformoituminen | Barverket | Barverket | 19 98 | 1 | | | | | | |

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|-----|---|---|--|---|-----------------------------|-------|----------------|-----|-----|---------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 367 | 6 | Permanent deformation behaviour of unbound granular materials | Thesis, TRITA-IP FR 97-20 | Frederik Lekkarp | KTH | 19 97 | ISSN 1104-683X | 1 | 84 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | 84 12706 |
| 368 | 6 | Mekaniska egenskaper hos oändliga stenmaterial i väg | En litteratursökning, TRITA-IP AR 95-19 | Fredrik Lekkarp | KTH | 19 95 | ISSN 1104-7437 | 1 | 128 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | 128 12834 |
| 369 | 6 | Kalliomurteiden tiivistymisen ja hienonemisen | Loppuraportti | Tietoliikenteen selvitys 53/1994 | Oulu, Geokeskus | 19 94 | 951-47-9447-8 | 1 | 63 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | 63 12897 |
| 370 | 6 | Kalliomurteiden käyttö sitomattomissa rakennekerroksissa | Eiselviitys | Tietoliikenteen sisäisiä julkaisuja 26/1994 | Oulu | 19 92 | | 1 | 77 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | 77 12974 |
| 371 | 6 | Kalliomurteiden palautumattomat muodonmuutokset | Diplomityö | Nahti Vuorimes | TTKK / GEO | 19 95 | | 1 | 147 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | 147 13121 |
| 372 | 6 | Kalliomurteiden tiivistymisen ja hienonemisen | Elastisuus | Tietoliikenteen selvitys 34/1993 | Oulu | 19 93 | | 1 | 86 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | 86 13207 |
| 373 | 6 | Stonatonan kantavan kerroksen dynaamiset kinnokertoimet | Tukimuraspotti | V. Mollanen & O. Ravaska | Oulu | 19 92 | | 1 | 41 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | 41 13246 |
| 374 | 6 | Kalliomurteiden tiivistymisen ja hienonemisen | Litensiaalityö | Tuovo Rynänen | Oulu | 19 96 | | 1 | 95 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 95 13343 |
| 375 | 6 | Aviiva myöten om krossing | | M. Evertson, C. Briggs | Nr. 5-6/1996, Svensk Berg | 19 96 | ISSN 0039-6435 | 32 | 34 | RHK / Arkisto | | 3 13346 |
| 376 | 6 | Ballastförfärd med kunden i fokus | Gus och makadam | Nr. 1/1997, Svensk Berg | 19 97 | | ISSN 0039-6435 | 26 | 29 | RHK / Arkisto | | 4 13350 |
| 377 | 6 | Ballastless Track as an Alternative to Ballasted Track | Rail International | Josef Eisenmann | 11/1995, Rail International | 19 95 | | 19 | 28 | RHK / Arkisto | | 10 13360 |
| 378 | 6 | Ballastless Track Offers Long-Term Advantages | Track | Conraad Esveld | September 1997 Internatio | 19 97 | ISSN 0744-5326 | 23 | 25 | RHK / Arkisto | | 3 13363 |
| 379 | 6 | Ballastless track structures in Germany | Permanent Way | G. Leykauf, L. Matner | Volume 1 Issue 3, Europe | 19 95 | ISSN 1351-1599 | 772 | 784 | RHK / Arkisto | | 6 13369 |
| 380 | 6 | Betäbelsprober Feste Fahrbahn zwischen Mannheim und Karlsruhe | Kaifuhe | E. Darr, B. Schaaf | ETR 45(1996), H. 12 | 19 95 | ISSN 0013-2845 | 772 | 784 | RHK / Arkisto | | 13 13382 |
| 381 | 6 | Die Feste Fahrbahn auf Asphalttragschichten | FF auf Asphalttragschichten | G. Oberweller, R. Oswald | ETR 44(1995), H. 9 | 19 95 | ISSN 0013-2845 | 643 | 647 | RHK / Arkisto | | 5 13387 |
| 382 | 6 | Europastandarder för ballast - nu är de första här! | SP-Rapporten | Nr. 4/1997, Svensk Berg | 19 97 | | ISSN 0039-6435 | 11 | 11 | RHK / Arkisto | | 1 13389 |
| 383 | 6 | Intensiv forskning om ballast | SP-Rapporten | Nr. 1/1997, Svensk Berg | 19 97 | | ISSN 0039-6435 | 31 | 31 | RHK / Arkisto | | 1 13389 |
| 384 | 6 | New Railway Projects Stimulate Non-Ballasted Track Development | Gus och makadam | M. I. Baxter | Volume 3 Issue 3, Europe | 19 97 | ISSN 1351-1599 | 87 | 95 | RHK / Arkisto | | 1 13389 |
| 385 | 6 | Potentialities for ballastless track | Permanent Way | TTKK/GEO | Tampere | 19 98 | | 1 | 57 | RHK / Arkisto | | 9 13396 |
| 386 | 6 | Protegring av ballast | SP-Rapporten | TTKK/GEO | Nr. 5-6/1996, Svensk Berg | 19 96 | ISSN 0039-6435 | 13 | 13 | RHK / Arkisto | | 57 13465 |
| 387 | 6 | Räddespeglingshastens inventio 1997 | Selviys | TTKK/GEO | Tampere | 19 98 | | 1 | 96 | RHK / Arkisto | | 96 13552 |
| 388 | 6 | Räddespeglingshastens inventio 1997 | Tukimuraspotti | Tero Palmu | Ratahallintokeskus | 19 96 | | 1 | 24 | RHK / Arkisto | | 24 13578 |
| 389 | 6 | Sieben neue Bauarten der Feste Fahrbahn in Betriebsprojekten | DET, Jahrgang 121 (1997), Heft 5, Mai | E. Darr, K. Keller | Georg Siemens Verlagsbu | 19 97 | ISSN 0941-0589 | 309 | 318 | RHK / Arkisto | | 10 13598 |
| 390 | 6 | Stand der Entwicklung und des Einbaus der Feste Fahrbahn | DET, Jahrgang 120 (1996), Heft 4, April | E. Darr, W. Fiebig | Georg Siemens Verlagsbu | 19 96 | ISSN 0941-0589 | 137 | 149 | RHK / Arkisto | | 13 13599 |
| 391 | 6 | Asphalt im Eisenbahnbau - Herstellung der Befestigungs- und Teichtechnische Berichte | Technische Berichte | Blumen 3/1984 | 19 84 | | | 1 | 3 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | 3 13602 |
| 392 | 6 | Ballast | Temaport 1997 | NBGS - Geoteknik | 19 97 | | | 1 | 43 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 43 13645 |
| 393 | 6 | Ballast Cleaning - Is It an Important Track-Work? | Lecture, Nordic Railway Seminar | Klaus Rießberger | Technischen Universität G | 19 94 | | 1 | 19 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 19 13664 |
| 394 | 6 | Ballast resistance under three dimensional loading | Interim rapport 7-97-103-4, TUO/Rbk | J. van 't Zand, J. Moraal | Defit | 19 97 | | 1 | 9 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 9 13673 |
| 395 | 6 | Ballastprofil i spår med st högre än 160 km/h | Föreskrift | Barverket | 19 94 | | | 1 | 4 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | 4 13677 |
| 396 | 6 | Ballaststabilisering - samhällsekonomisk kalkyl | NBS 124 | Information från NBS-gruppen | Nordiskt Bantekniskt Samf | 19 97 | | 99 | 105 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 15 13692 |
| 397 | 6 | Ein Schotterbau für hohe Geschwindigkeiten | Schotterbau für hohe Geschwindigkeiten | J. Eisenmann, R. Rump | ETR 46(1997), H. 3 | 19 97 | | 1 | 44 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 7 13698 |
| 398 | 6 | Einheitliche Beurteilungskriterien der Schotterqualität und Bewertungsmethoden des Schotterzustandes im Gleis | ERRI D 182/DT 289 | Ulrecht | 19 93 | | | 1 | 8 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | 44 13743 |
| 399 | 6 | Feste Fahrbahn aus Asphalt für den Eisenbahnbau - Weiterentwicklung und neue Anwendungen | Syrelsen för Gus och Makadamförfeningar för nämnda länna verksamhetsberättelse för år 1996 | Blumen 2/1988 | 19 88 | | | 1 | 25 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 8 13751 |
| 400 | 6 | GNF Verksamheten 1996 | Syrelsen för Gus och Makadamförfeningar för nämnda länna verksamhetsberättelse för år 1997 | Blumen 2/1988 | 19 88 | | | 1 | 25 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 25 13776 |
| 401 | 6 | GNF Verksamheten 1997 | Syrelsen för Gus och Makadamförfeningar för nämnda länna verksamhetsberättelse för år 1997 | Blumen 2/1988 | 19 88 | | | 1 | 25 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 25 13801 |
| 402 | 6 | Krav på ballastpuck | Jernbanverket | Conraad Esveld | 19 97 | | | 1 | 6 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 6 13807 |
| 403 | 6 | Makadamballast för järnväg | Teknik specialisat | Conraad Esveld | 19 97 | | | 1 | 15 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 15 13826 |
| 404 | 6 | Overbyggningskomponenter, Ballast | Rail Engineering International 1997 3 | Barverket | 19 96 | | | 1 | 32 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 32 13869 |
| 405 | 6 | Räddespeglingshastens inventio 1997 | Föreskrift BVF 585 52 | Nordiskt Bantekniskt Ingeniö | NSB | 19 96 | | 1 | 113 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | 113 13971 |
| 406 | 6 | Räddespeglingshastens inventio 1997 | Diplomityö | Peri Uusi-Luoma | TTKK/GEO | 19 97 | | 1 | 11 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 11 13982 |
| 407 | 6 | Räddespeglingshastens inventio 1997 | Diplomityö | Aiti Tuunonen | TTKK/GEO | 19 96 | | 1 | 72 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 72 14054 |
| 408 | 6 | Räddespeglingshastens inventio 1997 | Diplomityö | Tero Palmu | Ratahallintokeskus | 19 96 | | 1 | 24 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 24 14078 |
| 409 | 6 | Räddespeglingshastens inventio 1997 | Diplomityö | NSB Banerengon sor. Banekontor | Ratahallintokeskus | 19 96 | | 1 | 9 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | 9 14107 |
| 410 | 6 | Rapport om ballaststabilisering i Kvineshalsområdet på Sorfandsbanen | Tiedote | Tietoliikenteen selvitys 53/1994 | ETR 27(2) 10 - 1978 | 19 78 | | 631 | 636 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 6 14113 |
| 411 | 6 | Sepelintointien luokitteeluohjelma | Besondere Probleme des Oberbaus bei hohen Fahrgeschwindigkeiten | Birmann, H.P. Seraphim | ETR 26(4) 4 - 1977 | 19 77 | | 207 | 216 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 10 14123 |
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| 413 | 6 | Änderungen des Spannungszustandes unterhalb des Schotterbettes in Abhängigkeit von verschiedenen Geschwindigkeits | Essais communs O.B. - S.N.C.F. | E. Klotzinger, J.P. Fortin | Revue Générale des chem | 19 78 | | 680 | 689 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 10 14135 |
| 414 | 6 | Le problème de la stabilisation du ballast | Essais communs O.B. - S.N.C.F. | E. Klotzinger, J.P. Fortin | Revue Générale des chem | 19 78 | | 201 | 208 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 8 14143 |
| 415 | 6 | Das Verhalten des Schotter unter Belastung | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 29(3) 3 - 1980 | 19 80 | | 100 | 103 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 7 14154 |
| 416 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 34(1985), H.3 - März | 19 85 | | 239 | 245 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 6 14160 |
| 417 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 38(1989), H.5 - Mai | 19 89 | | 295 | 300 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 1 14161 |
| 418 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 38(1989), H.5 - Mai | 19 89 | | 1 | 1 | TKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | 1 14162 |
| 419 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 38(1989), H.5 - Mai | 19 89 | | 111 | 116 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 77 14245 |
| 420 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 38(1989), H.5 - Mai | 19 89 | | 1 | 77 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 1 14246 |
| 421 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 38(1989), H.5 - Mai | 19 89 | | 1 | 1 | VR / Geotekn | Jouko Suomalainen | 4 14250 |
| 422 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 38(1989), H.5 - Mai | 19 89 | | 215 | 218 | RHK / Arkisto | | 108 14358 |
| 423 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 38(1989), H.5 - Mai | 19 89 | | 1 | 108 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 5 14393 |
| 424 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 38(1989), H.5 - Mai | 19 89 | | 1 | 23 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 23 14396 |
| 425 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 38(1989), H.5 - Mai | 19 89 | | 1 | 20 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 20 14406 |
| 426 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 38(1989), H.5 - Mai | 19 89 | | 1 | 14 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 14 14420 |
| 427 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 38(1989), H.5 - Mai | 19 89 | | 1 | 489 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 489 14913 |
| 428 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 38(1989), H.5 - Mai | 19 89 | | 1 | 489 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 489 14913 |
| 429 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 38(1989), H.5 - Mai | 19 89 | | 1 | 489 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 489 14913 |
| 430 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 38(1989), H.5 - Mai | 19 89 | | 1 | 489 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 489 14913 |
| 431 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 38(1989), H.5 - Mai | 19 89 | | 1 | 489 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 489 14913 |
| 432 | 6 | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | Verhaltensfunktion des Schotter | J. Eisenmann, G. Kaess | ETR 38(1989), H.5 - Mai | 19 89 | | 1 | 489 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 489 14913 |

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|-----|---|----|--|---------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 433 | 7 | 8 | Raport 3.7. Infrastruktuurin, Geoteknisen ja | 30 TON p | Maibanan | Benverket | 19 96 | 1 | 102 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 102 15015 |
| 434 | 7 | 8 | Raport 3.7. Infrastruktuurin, Geoteknisen ja | Tutkimusraportti | | Pekka Koskela | 19 96 | 1 | 25 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 25 15040 |
| 435 | 7 | 8 | Tuettujen kaivantojen rakentaminen rautatiealueiden kaivantojen | Ohjeisto, R | | VR Rautatie | 19 93 | 1 | 24 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 24 15084 |
| 436 | 7 | 8 | Tuettujen kaivantojen suunnittelu rautatiealueiden kaivantojen | Ohjeisto, S | | Geotekniikka | 19 93 | 1 | 46 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 46 15110 |
| 437 | 7 | 8 | Tuettujen kaivantojen suunnittelu rautatiealueiden kaivantojen | Ohjeisto, V | | Geotekniikka | 19 93 | 1 | 25 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 25 15135 |
| 438 | 7 | 8 | Yksilöllisten ratapenkereiden vakavuuslaskelmat | Tutkimusraportti | | Jukka Rantala | 19 96 | 1 | 24 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 24 15159 |
| 439 | 7 | 11 | Vibration Behaviors of Roadbed on Soft Ground under Train Load | Vol. 31, No. 1, 30, Feb | | M. Sunaga, E. Sekine, T. Ito | 19 95 | 1 | 7 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 7 15166 |
| 440 | 7 | 13 | Venäläisten vauvojen liikennöinti 24 51 akselipainolla, Rautatie | Muisto | | VR / Geotekninen os | 19 85 | 1 | 2 | VR / Geotekniikka | Jouko Suomalainen | 2 15168 |
| 441 | 7 | 13 | Venäläisten vauvojen liikennöinti 24 51 akselipainolla, Rautatie | Muisto | | VR / Rautatieos | 19 85 | 1 | 3 | VR / Geotekniikka | Jouko Suomalainen | 3 15171 |
| 442 | 7 | 13 | Alustuksen laatuvaikutukset | Valhepäivät | | Harry Harjula | 19 88 | 1 | 16 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 16 15187 |
| 443 | 7 | 6 | Raport 3.4. Infrastruktuurin, Geoteknisen ja | 30 TON p | Maibanan | Benverket | 19 96 | 1 | 281 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 281 15468 |
| 444 | 7 | 6 | Raport 3.5. Infrastruktuurin, Geoteknisen ja | 30 TON p | Maibanan | Benverket | 19 96 | 1 | 94 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 94 15562 |
| 445 | 7 | 6 | Raport 3.6. Infrastruktuurin, Geoteknisen ja | 30 TON p | Maibanan | Benverket | 19 96 | 1 | 57 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 57 15619 |
| 446 | 7 | 7 | Ennen sortuman syyn ja toimenpiteiden | Teknillinen | | Pasi Palmu | 19 95 | 1 | 2 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | 2 15621 |
| 447 | 7 | 7 | Korakanteen rakentaminen, seurantamittaukset ja vertailu | Geotekninen tutkimus, vaihe III | | Vietek Oy | 19 97 | 1 | 40 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 40 15681 |
| 448 | 7 | 7 | Korakanteen suunnittelu, rakentaminen ja laboratoriotutkimus | Geotekninen tutkimus, vaihe III | | Vietek Oy | 19 97 | 1 | 48 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 48 15709 |
| 449 | 7 | 7 | Korakanteen suunnittelu, rakentaminen ja seurantamittaukset | Geotekninen tutkimus, vaihe III | | Vietek Oy | 19 97 | 1 | 184 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 184 15893 |
| 450 | 8 | 7 | Maastatiedon, Suomalaisella teknologialla rakennettujen tiest | Artikkeli | | M. Leppänen, S. Hoikka, Vietek-Yhtiö | 19 96 | 7 | 7 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 7 15894 |
| 451 | 8 | 7 | Uutta teknologiaa kietähtäntöliikenteen suunnittelussa | Artikkeli | | Pia Rämö, Lohja Rudus Oy | 19 96 | 18 | 21 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 18 15949 |
| 452 | 8 | 7 | Yhteistyön geoteknisen tutkimuksen | Geotekninen tutkimus, vaihe III | | Vietek Oy | 19 97 | 1 | 51 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 51 15949 |
| 453 | 8 | 7 | Baumassnahmen zur Beseitigung einer akuten Geländebruchgefahr an Bahnanlagen in Schleswig-Holstein | Geotekninen tutkimus, vaihe III | | E. Stieck, E. Lupatsch | 19 78 | 459 | 464 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 15965 |
| 454 | 8 | 7 | Ingenieurgeologische Erkundungen für die Planung einer Neubaustrecke | Geotekninen tutkimus, vaihe III | | Heimut Maak | 19 77 | 835 | 842 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 8 15963 |
| 455 | 8 | 7 | Distribution of Contact Pressure under Foundations | Geotekninen tutkimus, vaihe III | | Laing Borden | 19 77 | 1 | 17 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 17 15960 |
| 456 | 8 | 7 | Geotekninen tutkimus, vaihe III | Geotekninen tutkimus, vaihe III | | Laing Borden | 19 77 | 251 | 256 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 251 15960 |
| 457 | 8 | 7 | Geotekninen tutkimus, vaihe III | Geotekninen tutkimus, vaihe III | | Laing Borden | 19 77 | 251 | 256 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 251 15960 |
| 458 | 8 | 7 | Geotekninen tutkimus, vaihe III | Geotekninen tutkimus, vaihe III | | Laing Borden | 19 77 | 251 | 256 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 251 15960 |
| 459 | 8 | 7 | Geotekninen tutkimus, vaihe III | Geotekninen tutkimus, vaihe III | | Laing Borden | 19 77 | 251 | 256 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 251 15960 |
| 460 | 9 | 3 | Reduction of settlement at the bridge heads | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 461 | 9 | 3 | Final Report | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 462 | 9 | 3 | Spill på broar | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 463 | 9 | 3 | Distribution of axle-loads on ballasted railway bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 464 | 9 | 3 | Evaluation of dynamic tests | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 465 | 9 | 3 | Evaluation of static measurements | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 466 | 9 | 3 | Evaluation of static measurements | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 467 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 468 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 469 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 470 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 471 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 472 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 473 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 474 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 475 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 476 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 477 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 478 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 479 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 480 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 481 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 482 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 483 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 484 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 485 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 486 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 487 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 488 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 489 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 490 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 491 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 492 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 493 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 494 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 495 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 496 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 497 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 498 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 499 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 500 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 501 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 502 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 503 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 504 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 505 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 506 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 507 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 508 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 509 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 510 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 511 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 512 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 513 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 514 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 515 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 516 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 517 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 518 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 519 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 520 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 521 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 522 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 523 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 524 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 525 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 526 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 4 16021 |
| 527 | 9 | 3 | Summary of technical data and figures of the measured bridges | Feasibility Study C77/J No. 2a | | K. Marinek, M. Jankar | 19 95 | 457 | 467 | TK | | |

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|-----|----|---|---|--|-------|-----|-----|---|---|-----------|
| 499 | 10 | Improved Durability of Switches and Crossings Subjected to Inert D 184/RP 3, Switch blades | European Rail Research Institute | Utrecht | 19 96 | 1 | 163 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | 163 19207 |
| 500 | 10 | Improved durability of switches and crossings subjected to inert ERI D 184/RP 1, Summary of the common cross | European Rail Research Institute | Utrecht, Netherlands | 19 92 | 1 | 153 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | 153 19360 |
| 501 | 10 | Kravspecifikation för rekvisionsmarkörer till växelstift JEA 90 | ABB Signal AB | Utrecht | 19 94 | 1 | 17 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 17 19377 |
| 502 | 10 | KRV 54 växelsten växlångan växlös | VR Osakeyhtiö | Utrecht | 19 97 | 1 | 28 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 28 19406 |
| 503 | 10 | Kvaliteetsmått för banan, Växelområden | Information från NBS-gruppen | Nordiskt Banetekniskt Samfund | 19 91 | 1 | 8 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 8 19413 |
| 504 | 10 | New Point Machine Conference, Stockholm | Conference Documents | Nordiskt Banetekniskt Samfund | 19 91 | 1 | 15 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 15 19428 |
| 505 | 10 | Pour la fourniture de courants monoblocs en acier au manganèse | Département des Infrastructures et Aménagements | CEN | 19 95 | 1 | 15 | RHK | Markku Nummelin | 15 19443 |
| 506 | 10 | Technical applications - Track, Switches and crossings - Performance Final working draft of WG 18 | Rekomendation från NBS-gruppen | Jernbaneverket | 19 94 | 1 | 18 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 18 19469 |
| 507 | 10 | Tekniska bestämmelser - föreskrifter för tillsyn och underhåll av NBS R 08 | Rekomendation från NBS-gruppen | Nordiskt Banetekniskt Samfund | 19 96 | 1 | 11 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 11 19480 |
| 508 | 10 | Tillat mot vinterproblemer i sporevæls | VR Ratoasalo | Relaytekniikka | 19 92 | 1 | 1 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 1 19500 |
| 509 | 10 | Underlag för Underhåll av växlar i högspåringsstäl | Markku Nummelin | RHK | 19 96 | 1 | 21 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 21 19521 |
| 510 | 10 | Växelkonstruktioner | Markku Nummelin | RHK | 19 96 | 1 | 22 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 22 19543 |
| 511 | 10 | Växelkonstruktioner | Markku Nummelin | RHK | 19 96 | 1 | 23 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 23 19566 |
| 512 | 10 | Växelkonstruktioner | Markku Nummelin | RHK | 19 96 | 1 | 22 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 22 19589 |
| 513 | 10 | Växlar för höga hastigheter | Rekomendation från NBS-gruppen | Nordiskt Banetekniskt Samfund | 19 94 | 1 | 485 | VR / Mittaustysk | Juha Tammisto | 485 20073 |
| 514 | 10 | Växlar för höga hastigheter | Rekomendation från NBS-gruppen | Nordiskt Banetekniskt Samfund | 19 94 | 1 | 6 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 6 20079 |
| 515 | 11 | Stress, Vibration and Noise Analysis in Vehicles | Applied Science Publishers | Edited by H.G. Gibbs and T.H. Richardson | 19 75 | 1 | 230 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | 230 20309 |
| 516 | 11 | Bankenbank Vibration Caused by Running Trains on Shinkansen | Quarterly Reports Vol. 18 No. 4 | H. Komulainen, J. Törnqvist | 19 93 | 20 | 21 | RHK / Aristo | Kotelo: Eisenbahntechnische Rundschau, 1995, 1995 | 20 20318 |
| 517 | 11 | Junaliennettäm | Lopparportti, Tutkimusraportti nro 174/93 | IRJ | 19 97 | 485 | 491 | RHK / Aristo | Kotelo: Eisenbahntechnische Rundschau, 1995, 1995 | 485 20369 |
| 518 | 11 | Minimising Track Noise And Vibration | Track | VT, Tie-geo- ja liikemäärä | 19 93 | 1 | 23 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 23 20341 |
| 519 | 11 | Wirken von Verkehrsschwingungen auf Erdbauwerke und umgebene Tragschichten im Oberbau | Study report, publ. D96.3 | R. Rump, B. Ehling, E. Rehfeld | 19 97 | 1 | 16 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 16 20405 |
| 520 | 11 | A survey of railway induced ground vibrations transmitted | Study report, publ. D96.3 | Johan Johansson | 19 97 | 1 | 34 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 34 20439 |
| 521 | 11 | Hvordan gior vi tilfak (tælgælder) mot vibrasjoner | Seminar i Borlänge | Norges Geotekniske Institutt | 19 97 | 1 | 12 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 12 20451 |
| 522 | 11 | Jernbanestøy - Luftlyd | Seminar i Borlänge | Norges Geotekniske Institutt | 19 97 | 1 | 16 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 16 20467 |
| 523 | 11 | Kiskokulustekniikka / 1993 | Pälsänt, Meili, Taina, Maankäytö | Stocholm | 19 97 | 1 | 59 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 59 20526 |
| 524 | 11 | Markvibrationer genererade av tågtrafik | Tågtrafikgenererade vibrationer - ett jordhåll | JAW, Göteborg | 19 97 | 1 | 36 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 36 20562 |
| 525 | 11 | Markvibrationer vid lågpassage i höga hastigheter - erfarenheter | Tågtrafikgenererade vibrationer - ett jordhåll | Chalmers tekniska högskola | 19 96 | 1 | 49 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 49 20611 |
| 526 | 11 | Measurement of railway induced building vibrations in Furet | Publ. D96.3 | Chalmers tekniska högskola | 19 96 | 1 | 33 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 33 20671 |
| 527 | 11 | Presentasjon av analyse og utvärdering av målte vibrasjoner | Seminar i Borlänge | Norges Geotekniske Institutt | 19 97 | 371 | 377 | TKK / TIE | Kotelo: European Railway Review 1995, 1995, 1997 | 371 20678 |
| 528 | 11 | Pågående utvikling - i Norge | Seminar i Borlänge | Norges Geotekniske Institutt | 19 97 | 67 | 76 | RHK / Aristo | Kotelo: Eisenbahntechnische Rundschau, 1995, 1995 | 67 20722 |
| 529 | 11 | Vibrering på omgivelsene | Seminar i Borlänge | Norges Geotekniske Institutt | 19 97 | 1 | 34 | RHK | Normikaappi, ERI-kotelo | 34 20722 |
| 530 | 11 | Rataeläimennän mittaus | Muisto | RHK | 19 98 | 1 | 250 | RHK | Normikaappi, ERI-kotelo | 250 21066 |
| 531 | 11 | Schwingungen von Schienen- und Strassenfahrzeugen | Permanent Way | ETR (24) 10 - 1975 | 19 95 | 1 | 31 | RHK | Normikaappi, ERI-kotelo | 31 21067 |
| 532 | 12 | Trends in the Maintenance of Modern Tracked Vehicles | Permanent Way | Volume 1 Issue 4, Europe | 19 95 | 1 | 143 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 143 21355 |
| 533 | 12 | 3 1 The rolling contact fatigue performance and fatigue strength of rail | Rail rolling contact fatigue | Utrecht | 19 96 | 1 | 9 | RHK | Pasi Leini | 9 21364 |
| 534 | 12 | 3 13 Rapport 4.4, Underhåll. Spårmekanisk analys | 30 TON på Malmbanan | Utrecht | 19 96 | 823 | 826 | RHK / Aristo | Kotelo: Eisenbahntechnische Rundschau, 1995, 1995 | 823 21412 |
| 535 | 12 | Control of rolling contact fatigue by in-service rail head grinding | Rail rolling contact fatigue | Utrecht | 19 96 | 66 | 70 | RHK / Aristo | Kotelo: Eisenbahntechnische Rundschau, 1995, 1995 | 66 21417 |
| 536 | 12 | Effect of lubrication on rail head fatigue damage: a trial | Rail rolling contact fatigue | Utrecht | 19 96 | 723 | 724 | RHK / Aristo | Kotelo: Eisenbahntechnische Rundschau, 1995, 1995 | 723 21419 |
| 537 | 12 | Proceedings of the Scandinavian Grinding Conference organised by Loream Rail Limited and held in Huddinge, Sweden 9-10 May 1995 | Conference notes | Geneva | 19 95 | 1 | 32 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 32 21451 |
| 538 | 12 | Spens International and Rail Rectification | Spens International S.A. | Geneva | 19 97 | 1 | 108 | TKK / TIE | Kari Ojanperä | 108 21517 |
| 539 | 12 | Tekniska information - underhållsformer och krav för sidor - indu NBS 104 | Information från NBS-gruppen | Nordiskt Banetekniskt Samfund | 19 78 | 1 | 95 | RHK | Matti Levomäki | 95 21519 |
| 540 | 12 | 3 The Cost of Railway Infrastructure (Investment and) Maintenance Report to the UIC - Commission Infrastructure | BSL | Paris | 19 95 | 691 | 696 | RHK / Aristo | Kotelo: Eisenbahntechnische Rundschau, 1995, 1995 | 691 21614 |
| 541 | 12 | 6 7 Planumverbeserung mit RM 800 und SVV 100 System Hubel RM 800 und SVV 100 | Uwe Hasselman | ETR 44(1995), H. 12 Deza | 19 95 | 263 | 269 | RHK / Aristo | Kotelo: Eisenbahntechnische Rundschau, 1995, 1995 | 263 21627 |
| 542 | 12 | Rechtzeitige Instandsetzung des Korrosionsschutzes von Stahlbauten, ein ökologischer und ökonomischer Gew | Ernst Landwehr | ETR 45(1996), H. 1-2 Jani | 19 95 | 1 | 104 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 104 21731 |
| 543 | 12 | Lebenszykluskosten in der Bahntechnik (LCC) | Helmut Kellerer | ETR 44(1995), H. 11 Nov | 19 95 | 1 | 35 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 35 21785 |
| 544 | 12 | Rapport 4.3, Underhåll. Teknisk analys. Fälsbuder på bändel 1130 TON på Malmbanan | Leitartikel | DB | 19 95 | 1 | 65 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 65 21850 |
| 545 | 12 | Rapport 5.1, Zeta-Tech. Qualification of track Maintenance cost | 30 TON på Malmbanan | Wolfgang Thiele | 19 96 | 1 | 50 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 50 21900 |
| 546 | 12 | Der Oberbau - ein wichtiger Teil des Fahweges | 30 TON på Malmbanan | Alfred Andersen | 19 98 | 55 | 59 | TKK / TIE | Kari Ojanperä | 55 22091 |
| 547 | 12 | Final report of track tests on naturally-hard and head-hardened / Rolling contact fatigue | Rolling contact fatigue | Utrecht | 19 96 | 1 | 47 | RHK | Matti Levomäki | 47 22143 |
| 548 | 12 | BISTRA - Instrumentarium zur Bewertung von Instandhaltungsstrategien für den Eisenbahnbau | L. Fendrich, I. Levkow, R. Schroeder | ETR 44(1995), H. 10 Okto | 19 95 | 1 | 235 | TKK / R-osaaton kirjasto (kellarivarasto) | Kari Ojanperä | 235 22378 |
| 549 | 12 | Mechanismen der Gleisinstandhaltung im lokalen und regionalen Mechanismus der Gleisinstandhaltung | Rainer Wemy | ETR 45(1996), H. 5 Mai | 19 95 | 1 | 64 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 64 22442 |
| 550 | 12 | Maintenance Experience on DB High-Speed Lines | Wolfgang Thiele | DB | 19 95 | 1 | 2 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 2 22446 |
| 551 | 12 | Production management and Maintenance cost | 30 TON på Malmbanan | Alfred Andersen | 19 98 | 1 | 120 | RHK | Kari Ojanperä | 120 22566 |
| 552 | 12 | Rapport 4.1, Underhåll. Ekonomisk nulägesanalys | 30 TON på Malmbanan | Barnekert, Tekniska Högskolan i Luleå | 19 96 | 1 | 318 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollola | 318 22593 |
| 553 | 12 | Rapport 4.2, Underhåll. Teknisk nulägesanalys | 30 TON på Malmbanan | Barnekert, Tekniska Högskolan i Luleå | 19 96 | 1 | 318 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollola | 318 22593 |
| 554 | 12 | Rapport 4.5, Underhåll. Ekonomisk analys av underhållsformer | 30 TON på Malmbanan | Barnekert, Tekniska Högskolan i Luleå | 19 96 | 1 | 318 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollola | 318 22593 |
| 555 | 12 | Track Construction Work and Permanent Way Maintenance exe Nordic Permanent Way Seminar 1998 | Wolfgang Henn | ETR 37 (1998), H. 12- Ja | 19 98 | 1 | 318 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollola | 318 22593 |
| 556 | 12 | KTH Järnvägsstatistik, Spårsumma för den teknisk | Kungl Tekniska Högskolan | TKK Tekniska | 19 93 | 1 | 318 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollola | 318 22593 |
| 557 | 13 | Radon suunnittelu ja rakentaminen | Helena Myllynen | TKK Tekniska | 19 93 | 1 | 318 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollola | 318 22593 |
| 558 | 13 | 1 Kiskokulustekniikka / 1993 | Pikkilä, Kuitanen, R. Lindholm, H. Ryyn | TKK Tekniska | 19 93 | 1 | 318 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollola | 318 22593 |
| 559 | 13 | 3 Alkuperäinen nosto 25 tonnin rataosalla Elijärvä-Ryölä | Tekninen yksikkö | Ratatekniikka | 19 96 | 1 | 318 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollola | 318 22593 |
| 560 | 13 | 3 Alkuperäinen nosto 25 tonnin rataosalla Elijärvä-Ryölä | Tekninen yksikkö | Ratatekniikka | 19 96 | 1 | 318 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollola | 318 22593 |
| 561 | 13 | 3 Alkuperäinen nosto 25 tonnin rataosalla Elijärvä-Ryölä | Tekninen yksikkö | Ratatekniikka | 19 96 | 1 | 318 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollola | 318 22593 |
| 562 | 13 | 6 7 Suoritepuusurautamien perusteiden määrittäminen | Diplomityö | Kirsi Leskelä | 19 95 | 1 | 318 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollola | 318 22593 |
| 563 | 13 | 6 7 Suoritepuusurautamien perusteiden määrittäminen | Diplomityö | Kirsi Leskelä | 19 95 | 1 | 318 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollola | 318 22593 |
| 564 | 13 | 6 7 Suoritepuusurautamien perusteiden määrittäminen | Diplomityö | Kirsi Leskelä | 19 95 | 1 | 318 | TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollola | 318 22593 |

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|---|----|--|--|---------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------|
| 831 | 13 | Der Oberbau auf den Neubaustrecken der Deutschen Bundesbahn | G. Kaess, H. Schultheiss | Eisenbahningenieur 35 (1919 84 | 421 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | Kansio: KIRSI -artikkelit -projut | 8 2797 |
| 832 | 13 | Verfahren zur vergleichenden Beurteilung spurgleicher Schnellfahrzeuge | Jochen Feistkorn | ETR (27) 3 - 1978 | 133 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | Kansio: KIRSI -artikkelit -projut | 4 2797 |
| 833 | 13 | Schnelle Züge, schwere Lasten - was sagt der Oberbau dazu? | G. Kaess, D. Ebersbach | ETR 35 (1986) H. 1/2 - Ja 19 78 | 65 | TKK / TIE | Matti Levomäki | Kansio: KIRSI -artikkelit -projut | 8 2798 |
| 834 | 13 | Realigning railways in track renewals - methods and objectives | paper presented at the 1st International Confer Björn Kulter | Linköping Swedish National 98 | 1 | 1 TKK / Pääkirjasto | P1 Sak VTI säätty | | 1 2798 |
| 835 | 13 | Evaluation of the U.S. Railway Association's Preliminary SystemEX Parte No. 293 (Sub-No. 5), Report of the Railroad Northeast Rail Investigation, Interst Washington, D.C. | Washington, D.C. | 19 76 | 1 | 543 TKK / Pääkirjasto | P1 1. krs. 625: Tie- ja liikennetekniikka | | 543 28528 |
| 836 | 13 | Evaluation Report of the Secretary of Transportation's Preliminary Ex Parte No. 293, Report of the Rail Services Interstate Commerce Commission | Washington, D.C. | 19 76 | 1 | 69 TKK / Pääkirjasto | P1 1. krs. 625: Tie- ja liikennetekniikka | | 89 28597 |
| 837 | 13 | Computers in railways 4 : Fourth International Conference on CoVolume 1 Railway design and management | International Conference on Computer Southampton | Computation 19 94 | 1 | 1 TKK / Pääkirjasto | P1 Kirjat 2. krs. P1 B 556 Computers | | 1 28598 |
| 838 | 13 | Evaluation report of the Secretary of transportation's preliminary Report of the Rail services planning office to the secretary | Washington, D.C. | 19 78 | 1 | 1 TKK / Pääkirjasto | P1 Kirjat 1. krs; P1 UK 656 | | 1 28599 |
| 839 | 14 | Modern Railway Track | Coenraad Esveld | W.Germany | 1-16 | 446 RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 446 29045 |
| 840 | 14 | 6 Der Eisenbahnunterbau | Eisenbahn-Fachverlag, Hg 19 96 | 1-8 | 346 RHK | | Markku Nummelin | | 346 29391 |
| 841 | 14 | 7 Track Geotechnology and Substructure Management | Thomas Telford, London | 19 94 | 1 | 450 RHK | Pasi Leini | | 450 29841 |
| 842 | 14 | Bahnhoheitsgestaltung, Band 1 | Berthold Grau | Transpress | 1-5 | 352 RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 352 30193 |
| 843 | 14 | Bahnhoheitsgestaltung, Band 2 | Berthold Grau | Transpress | 6-15 | 376 RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 376 30669 |
| 844 | 14 | Die Grundlagen des Gleisbaues | Springer-Verlag, Wien | 19 82 | A-J | 256 RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 256 30825 |
| 845 | 14 | Railroad Engineering | John Wiley & Sons | 19 82 | 9-30 | 758 RHK | Pasi Leini | | 619 31444 |
| 846 | 14 | Rautatiekato (huom. teos venäjäksi) | William W. Hay | 19 87 | 1 | 479 RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 479 31923 |
| 847 | 14 | Railway Track Engineering | TATA McGRAW HILL | 19 87 | 1 | 519 TKK / TIE | Olli-Pekka Hartikainen | | 519 32444 |
| 848 | 14 | Railroad Track Mechanics and Technology | Pergamon Press, Princeton | 19 78 | 1 | 431 TKK / Pääkirjasto | P1 1. krs. 625: Tie- ja liikennetekniikka | | 431 32973 |
| 849 | 15 | 3 Likkuvaan kalutron ja raitteeseen kohdistuvien voimien selvitys Työryhmäselitys | A. Kuisma, J. Tammisto, A. Kuikkola, SVR | 19 94 | 2 | 22 VR / Pääsuyskisko | Juha Tammisto | | 22 32856 |
| 850 | 15 | 5 Radan siirtymämitaukset, Kehä vko 39/37 | TKKLUU | 19 95 | 1-7 | 22 RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 22 32917 |
| 851 | 15 | 3 Kiskokäytännölläsiitettien siirtymämitaukset, Jyväskylä 23.25.9.1996 | TKKLUU | 19 96 | 1 | 11 RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Mappi: mittaustuloksia | 11 32928 |
| 852 | 15 | 3 Raitteennitaukset Helsinki-Turku 9.8.1995, Turku-Toijala jre. | TKKLUU | 19 95 | 1 | 3 RHK | Markku Nummelin | Kansio: kisko-pyöriä-koyleys | 3 32931 |
| 853 | 15 | 3 Track tests on naturally-hard and head-hardened test rails | Urecht | 19 93 | 1 | 96 RHK | Markku Nummelin | Normikaappi, ERRI-koyleys | 96 33027 |
| 854 | 15 | 3 Ultraakumitauksiin liittyvä materiaalia | Spino International SA, Ratahallintokeskus | 19 96(?) | 1 | 45 RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Ultraakumitaukset | 45 33072 |
| 855 | 15 | 4 Korkikumiin kuormitaukset | TTK tekniikan mekaniikka | 19 96 | 1 | 9 RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Kansio: Polkyt | 9 33081 |
| 856 | 15 | 4 Static and dynamic tests on rail fastening systems | J. van 't Zand, J. Moraal | 19 97(?) | 1 | 9 RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 9 33090 |
| 857 | 15 | 4 Vastakiskon lakkapöydien tukivoimien mitaukset, Interkonen 2.-4.9.1996 | TKKLUU | 19 95 | 1 | 12 RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Mappi: mittaustuloksia | 12 33102 |
| 858 | 15 | 3 Dynamiset Pendolino-kokeet Teknillisen korkeakoulun lujusooPmuisto | TKKLUU | 19 93 | 1 | 11 RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Mappi: mittaustuloksia | 11 33113 |
| 859 | 15 | 7 Evaluation of Dynamic Earth Pressure Cells for Subgrade | E. T. Selig, J. Zhang, W. Ebersohn | 19 97(?) | 1 | 1 TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | Mappi: mittaustuloksia | 1 33114 |
| 860 | 15 | 7 Construction, Instrumentation and Load Testing of the Danish R | R. A. MacDonald, W. Zhang | 19 97(?) | 1 | 1 TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | Mappi: mittaustuloksia | 1 33115 |
| 861 | 15 | 3 Poikittaivoima- ja siirtymämitaukset vaihteissa ja kaarteissa Parkanon radalla vuonna 1986 | M. Attila, M. Nummelin, P. Pappila | 19 87 | 1 | 57 RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 57 33172 |
| 862 | 15 | 10 Dr 16-veturin aiheuttamat poikittaivoimien ja siirtymä vaihteissa | M. Nummelin | 19 88 | 1-8 | 38 RHK | Markku Nummelin | Riippukansio: Voimamittaukset | 38 33210 |
| 863 | 15 | 10 Erilaisia vaihteiden voimamittauksia, raportteja, muistioita yms. | Välionraudatiet | 19 84(?) | 1 | 9 RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Mappi: mittaustuloksia | 1 33211 |
| 864 | 15 | 10 KRV-54 vaihteiden vlläntangon mitaukset, Interkonen 2.-4.9.1996 | TKKLUU | 19 96 | 1 | 36 RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 36 33256 |
| 865 | 15 | 10 Loukon suumoepuuvaihteen voima- ja siirtymämitaukset toukokuuTukimusselostus/ Liite 3.0 | TKKLUU | 19 92 | 1 | 24 RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 24 33260 |
| 866 | 15 | 10 Loukon suumoepuuvaihteen voima- ja siirtymämitaukset toukokuuT | TKKLUU | 19 92 | 1 | 42 RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 42 33262 |
| 867 | 15 | 10 Loukon suumoepuuvaihteen voima- ja siirtymämitaukset toukokuuTukimusselostus/ Liite 3.1 | TKKLUU | 19 92 | 1 | 42 RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 42 33264 |
| 868 | 15 | 10 Loukon suumoepuuvaihteen voima- ja siirtymämitaukset toukokuuTukimusselostus/ Liite 3.2 | TKKLUU | 19 92 | 1 | 42 RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 42 33264 |
| 869 | 15 | 10 Lyhyiden YV54-165-17-v vaihteiden poikittaivoimamittaukset Rautatieasema 19.8.1997 | Hanno Jusila | 19 97 | 1 | 27 RHK | Markku Nummelin | Kansio: raide- ja vaihteiden tutkimukset | 27 33381 |
| 870 | 15 | 10 Poikittaivoimamittaukset Luumäen pitkässä YV60-5000/250Muisto | Markku Nummelin | 19 94 | 1 | 1 RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 1 33382 |
| 871 | 15 | 10 Nopeuden nosto lyhyiden vaihteiden poikkeavissa | Markku Nummelin | 19 95 | 1 | 63 RHK | Markku Nummelin | Kansio: raide- ja vaihteiden tutkimukset | 63 33455 |
| 872 | 15 | 10 Poikittaivoimamittaukset vaihteiden poikkeavissa raitteissa | Välionraudatiet | 19 85 | 1 | 25 RHK | Markku Nummelin | Kansio: raide- ja vaihteiden tutkimukset | 25 33480 |
| 873 | 15 | 10 Poikittaivoimamittaukset vaihteissa ja kaarteissa | Rautatiehallitus | 19 89 | 1 | 30 RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 30 33510 |
| 874 | 15 | 10 Vaihdenittaukset Luumäellä ja Juonkossa | TKKLUU | 19 89 | 1 | 19 RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 19 33529 |
| 875 | 15 | 10 Vaihden kinnitysten siirtymämitaukset laboratorio-olosuhteissaMuisto | Välionraudatiet | 19 87 | 1 | 28 RHK | Markku Nummelin | Kansio: raide- ja vaihteiden tutkimukset | 28 33557 |
| 876 | 15 | 10 Vaihden siirtymä- ja muuta mittauksia, koelaboratorit, vaihteidenpitämisu yms. | Välionraudatiet | 19 87 | 1 | 1 RHK | Markku Nummelin | Riippukansio: niestön (vaali, ainen) | 1 33558 |
| 877 | 15 | 10 Voime- ja siirtymämitaukset YV60-900-1:18 -vaihteissa Vahojärvellä 18.-26.9.1989 | Mikko Attila | 19 90 | 1-11 | 70 RHK | Markku Nummelin | | 70 33626 |
| 878 | 15 | 10 Voime- ja siirtymämitauksia, muistioita ja pilatuskissa liityen lähinnä Pendolinojen vastaantokokeisiin | Välionraudatiet | 19 94(?) | 1 | 1 RHK | Kari Ojanperä | | 1 33629 |
| 879 | 15 | 11 Radan kiihtyvyydenmittaukset, Pöytäkirja, Elokuu 1995 | TKKLUU | 19 95 | 1 | 28 RHK | Kari Ojanperä | Riippukansio: Pendolino koelajot | 28 33657 |
| 880 | 15 | 11 Measurement of Stress and Strain in an Unsurfaced Haul Road | A. R. Dawson, P. H. Little | 19 97(?) | 1 | 1 RHK | Markku Nummelin | Mappi: mittaustuloksia | 1 33658 |
| 881 | 15 | 11 Eight International Conference on Asphalt Pavements | H. J. Erman, P. Ullidtz, S. Balzer, L. HSeattle, USA | 19 97 | 1 | 1 TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | Mappi: mittaustuloksia | 1 33659 |
| 882 | 15 | 11 TRB Annual Meeting 97, DRI Paper Presentation at Session 13 Pavement Instrumentation, Part 1, Danish RoadR | R. MacDonald, W. Zhang | 19 97 | 1 | 1 TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | Mappi: mittaustuloksia | 1 33660 |
| 883 | 15 | 11 Subgrade Performance Study, Part 1: Materials, Construction and Danish Road Institute, Report 85 | R. MacDonald, S. Balzer | 19 97 | 1 | 1 TTKK / GEO | Pauli Kollisoja | Mappi: mittaustuloksia | 1 33661 |
| Teokset, joiden sijainnista ei ole tarkempaa tietoa: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 3 Dynamic Behaviour of two-axled Wagons | B 12.3 | | 1 | 1 | 7 (ERRI Projects with Pasi Leini) | Kansio: raide- ja vaihteiden tutkimukset | 7 33662 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 Longitudinal Train Dynamics Computer Program | B 177.4 | | 1 | 1 | 7 (ERRI Projects with Pasi Leini) | Kansio: raide- ja vaihteiden tutkimukset | 7 33663 |
| 3 | 1 | 3 Permissible Longitudinal Compressive Forces on Empty Bogie V8 12.4 | | | 1 | 1 | 7 (ERRI Projects with Pasi Leini) | Kansio: raide- ja vaihteiden tutkimukset | 7 33664 |
| 4 | 1 | 3 Study of the Derailment Probability of Freight Trains as a Result B 177.5 | | | 1 | 1 | 7 (ERRI Projects with Pasi Leini) | Kansio: raide- ja vaihteiden tutkimukset | 7 33665 |
| 5 | 1 | 3 Test and Approval of Railway Vehicles from the Point of View of C 209 | | | 1 | 1 | 7 (ERRI Projects with Pasi Leini) | Kansio: raide- ja vaihteiden tutkimukset | 7 33666 |
| 6 | 1 | 3 DIFF. A Computer Program for Numerical Analysis of Vertical DyffTheory Manual an User's Manual | | | 1 | 1 | 7 (ERRI Projects with Pasi Leini) | Kansio: raide- ja vaihteiden tutkimukset | 7 33667 |
| 7 | 1 | 3 Hukkonien inkerin p deformaatiotekniikka raitteissa | | | 1 | 1 | 7 (ERRI Projects with Pasi Leini) | Kansio: raide- ja vaihteiden tutkimukset | 7 33668 |
| 8 | 1 | 3 Progress in wheel and rail profile measurement | Proc. 6th Int. Conf. Heavy Haul | | 1 | 1 | 7 (ERRI Projects with Pasi Leini) | Kansio: raide- ja vaihteiden tutkimukset | 7 33669 |
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| 135 | 6 | 13 | Unified assessment criteria for ballast quality and methods for assessing the ballast condition in the track | Study ERRI D 182RP 4 | Assessment criteria for ballast quality and methods for assessing the ballast condition in the track | Study ERRI D 182RP 4 | 19 91 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Paul Leini | Kijalisuusluettelo: Ridespekkisi soveltuvaan kiva | 1 | 830 |
| 136 | 6 | 13 | Unified assessment criteria for ballast quality and methods for assessing the ballast condition in the track | Study ERRI D 182RP 5 | Assessment criteria for ballast quality and methods for assessing the ballast condition in the track | Study ERRI D 182RP 5 | 19 91 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Paul Leini | Kijalisuusluettelo: Ridespekkisi soveltuvaan kiva | 1 | 831 |
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